

THE DAILY WORKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHINESE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ON THE FALL OF SHANGHAI

(By Cable) Trades and Labor Council, Shanghai, China. Comrades: Fraternal Greetings and Congratulations to all Chinese Labor on the Occasion of Taking of Shanghai by People's Armies. This is Victory for Workers of the Whole World. Convey Greetings to People's Government at Hankow.—THE DAILY WORKER

The Daily Worker Fights
For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Nationalists Take Shanghai

Green and McGrady Begging for Money

Boast of Aid Given Them By New York Police; Demand More Cash To Fight Left Wing

Boasting of their relationship to the police force in New York, howling for money, money, more money, to "carry on a fight that may last for months yet," a fight "for the government of the United States against Communists," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his local organizer, Edward McGrady, last night turned the special meeting of Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity into a begging campaign.

The enemies of the militant needle trades workers admit they are broke, in fact, they howl to high heaven about it. They want money—the police are their friends, they say, and they fear no left wing pickets—but if they don't get money, no one knows what will happen. It was inferred that without money even the police might leave them.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT is rather tough on the league of nations. On the eve of the meeting of its disarmament conference Italy hurls a money wrench into the political machinery by what amounts to an ultimatum to Yugoslavia to cease interference in Albania. With armies mobilizing on the continent of Europe and the fear of another world war creeping up and down the spines of capitalist governments, it will be difficult for the fake peace mongers to even pretend that permanent peace can be attained under capitalism.

THE real battle in the Balkans is between Italy and France. When Mussolini dispatches a note to Belgrade he is actually sniping at Paris. According to a letter from an Italian refugee living in Nice recently published in THE DAILY WORKER, French and Italian armies are getting ready for hostilities and the naval forces of both countries are maneuvering for action. England is backing up Italy against her historical enemy France, and Germany is watching a chance to get back some of what she lost in the late war. It looks as if a nice little slaughter is being cooked up.

THE Nationalist forces have entered Shanghai and the prize city of the Orient is lost to the militarists. The fall of this city is a decisive defeat for the imperialists and it can now be considered a certainty that all China will soon be under Nationalist control. The strategy of the imperialists will now be directed towards splitting the ranks of the Kuomintang Party and catering to the Right Wing, which would willingly come to terms with the robber powers but for the opposition of the Left Wing.

THE effect of the latest Nationalist victory in China should have a detrimental effect on the fortunes of the imperialists throughout Asia. Already our own imperialists are afraid that China shall become the leader of the oppressed peoples of the Philippines. The teeming millions of India will be encouraged to break the British connection. Imperialism is not sitting pretty just now tho it will take some time for its victims to develop enough muscle to deal it the final blow.

WE have referred more than once to the poisoned propaganda cabled from China in the guise of news, by Frederick Moore, New York Times correspondent. Moore seemed to think that he could defeat the revolution by cabling lies to New York. E. Millard, a rather fair and reliable correspondent was pulled off the job by the Times and this unscrupulous hack put in his place. Yet those liars have the audacity to preach against "Soviet propaganda" in China.

TWO of the most vociferous official red-baiters at the 1923 convention of the United Mine Workers of America resigned from office in 1925 under fire. They were charged with grafting on the legal department of the union. Both shouted loudly and long against the radicals (Continued on Page Two)

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Cappelini's Chief Aid Ruled Out of Job; Not Able to Get Nominations

WILKES BARRE, Pa., March 21.—Gen. Isaac, candidate in the 1925 miners' union election for District 1 vice president, has been declared "electe" by the arbiter appointed by the Lackawanna county court. C. Fenton, Tinkahn, assigned to investigate the election by Judge Albert L. Watson, found that The Cappelini man, Michael Kosik, was illegally placed on the ballot in the first place, for he had not even secured the necessary five nominations by local unions.

Sapiro Attacked During Ford's Raid on Jews

"Don't Snicker," Says Editor, Starting Campaign

DETROIT, March 21.—Aaron Sapiro, drew blood today in his million-dollar libel suit against Henry Ford. The wheat king scored impressive points when he placed in evidence documentary evidence showing that the Ford crusade against the Sapiro "co-operatives" originated as a campaign against the Jews. This was the chief contention of Sapiro in his libel suit.

Although Sapiro had announced that he would temporarily abandon the Jewish issue, the argument was early in the day brot around to it again, as the central driving force of Ford's campaign against the plain-tiff.

The evidence consisted of a letter written by H. W. Roland, an executive on Ford's Dearborn Independent, to Harry H. Dunn, who investigated the co-operative movement for the auto king and later wrote most of the articles attacking Sapiro. The letter showed that Dunn was originally ordered to investigate "the Jewish boys who are putting the works on the farmers."

It showed that the activities of Bernard M. Baruch, New York capitalist among the farmers had actually brought about the investigation which led to the articles.

Ford's attorneys sought to block all testimony on the letter, which came into the trial while William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, was on the witness stand.

Dunn was Ford's writer. Cameron testified that Dunn gathered the data on which the Sapiro attacks were based. He also said Dunn had written the anti-Sapiro articles under the "pen name" of Robert Morgan.

The letter follows: August 6, 1923. Mr. Harry H. Dunn, 2722 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

"My dear Mr. Dunn: 'Don't snicker when I tell you the Jewish boys are putting the works on the farmer. It began when Barney Baruch first became interested in Kansas. After Wilson left the White House. Since then there has been a great deal of the Jewish interested plight of the farmer, especially as to mortgaging their souls and bodies through government agencies, plus the various cooperative movements.

Money in it. 'We have been desirous of getting something tangible and here seems to be the opportunity to clean up the west coast situation. I don't imagine that you will have much difficulty in rounding the facts up on this, although all of it will take considerable time. If you can get it, will protect you of course, and it will be as fully remunerative, if not more so than the Abrams material.

"Let me know from time to time how the work is progressing and if there is any trip you must take to gather the facts, go ahead and send in the expense account to us. I believe that you have an opportunity to do considerable 'chronicling of the neglected truth' in this case.

"I don't remember much about the convict story now. If you want to (Continued on Page Three)

Italy Secretly Lands Troops In Albania

Balkan State Italy's Price For Opposing U.S.S.R.

ROME, March 21.—An even more disturbing element has crept into the Balkan tensions created by the Italian ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia, and the following circular note to the powers. A veil of silence is thrown over events. The chancelleries of Europe have "shut up."

Intrigue move forward. It is reported that 100 Italian staff officers have landed in Albanian civilian clothes and that within the last week four large ship loads of munitions have been disembarked at Albanian ports from Italy.

The Albanian army, led by Italians, is also mobilized, and everything is ready for declaration of war and a lightning thrust thru Albania at the heart of Jugo-Slavia.

Plot Against U. S. S. R.

BERLIN, March 21.—German official and unofficial opinion is united on this interpretation of Italy's sudden challenge to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. They see it as part of English intrigue, directed in the first place against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Without England's certain aid, to keep France from intervening, say all German diplomats, there would never have been any "strong stand" against Serbia by Mussolini.

Byss England's Support.

Mussolini does not want a long drawn out war. It would lead to his inevitable ruin, if Italian peasants and workers had arms in their hands, and faced even one winter of trench fighting. He hopes to accomplish his ends by bluff, or by a sudden foray into Albania, without serious fighting—France meanwhile being controlled by England.

England's price was Italy's participation in the anti-Soviet bloc, her ratification of the Bessarabian treaty. For this the lives of millions of the workers of France, England, Italy, Serbia and various Balkan nations were jeopardized in the latest coup of British diplomacy.

"Playing With Fire."

Georg Bernhard, one of the leading German publicists, in today's "Vossische Zeitung," accused Downing Street of "playing with fire," and contrasts the British demand for a careful examination of Austria-Hungary's accusations against Serbia in 1914 with the marked tendency of the British press to jump to the conclusion that Jugo-Slavia is guilty in the present case of the charges preferred against her by Rome.

The "Morgenpost" asserts that the people of London appear "to have short memories, for otherwise they would remember the vain endeavors in 1914 to localize the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and would not carry out this dangerous playing with fire."

Suspect Fascist Tools. Georg Bernhard recalls how the French government discovered last (Continued on Page Three)

Sioux City Workers Hold C. E. Ruthenberg Memorial Gathering

SIoux CITY, Ia., March 21.—At a memorial meeting for C. E. Ruthenberg held here, the following resolution was adopted:

We express our deepest sorrow for the loss of one of the most sincere friends and leaders of the workers of America, Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg. His continuous service and self sacrifice for the workers' cause, has established a reputation that the class conscious workers will never forget.

We adopt as our slogan his last words, "Fight on," to serve us as an inspiration for more intensive activity in building the party to achieve the ultimate aim, the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Republic of the U. S. A.

70 Percent Russian Deputies, Communist; Huge Vote in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 21.—More than 70 per cent of the deputies elected by the Moscow Soviet to the All-Union Soviet Congress which opens next month are Communists. This and the huge percentage of the electorate voting (estimates vary from 90 to 95 per cent) featured the elections. Interest in the elections is far greater than that evinced in capitalist countries.

Beat Off Black Shirt Attack On Sormenti

Fifty Injured; Many Jailed After Port Chester Meeting

(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.) PORTCHESTER, N. Y., March 21.—Fifty fascists, leaders of the New York organization of the fascist league of America are today nursing bruises and wounds that they received here yesterday when attempting to break up a mass meeting called by the Anti-Fascist League of North America.

The fascists came here in automobiles and by trains from New York with the intention of beating up the speakers, Ena Sormenti and Carlo Tresca, and stopping the meeting. A month ago when the fascists held a meeting here and their speakers were asked questions, they answered that "if the anti-fascists held a meeting they would break it up." Yesterday they attempted to fulfill their promise, but failed miserably.

Sormenti Speaks. The meeting was called for 3:30 p. m. at Aviglionese Hall. When Sormenti and Tresca arrived there they were met at the door by the local police and the New York fascists.

The meeting was opened by Nicla Napoli, chairman, who introduced Sormenti as the first speaker. Sormenti in his speech exposed the fascists' plots both in Italy and in the United States.

The fascists tried to interrupt Sormenti when he was speaking, but when they saw that their tactics angered the assembled workers, they ceased.

Search Workers.

Police stopped Sormenti in the middle of his speech and all the workers present were searched for weapons by order of the chief of police. One of the anti-fascists was arrested at that period, at the demand of one of Mussolini's henchmen.

The next move by the fascists was to try and throw a bomb into the hall. Again they were foiled, one of the spectators discovering the weapon in time.

When the meeting ended the fascists assembled outside of the hall and waited for Sormenti and Tresca, their plan being to assault them. Sormenti and Tresca got into an automobile to go to Yonkers where another anti-fascist meeting was in session.

Attacked With Clubs.

Not being able to reach the automobile, the enraged fascists started to attack the Italian workers who were then leaving the hall. They struck the workers with blackjacks, canes and clubs, also using knives. Nine fascists and two anti-fascists were arrested. Two were stabbed, one anti-fascist being stabbed by the blackshirts and one policeman being stabbed by a fascist.

This is not the first time that the fascists have attempted to break up meetings. They used the same methods in the Bronx and elsewhere recently.

Very few fascists are found here, the local Mussolinists having to depend upon the New York organization. The local leader of the fascists is a Dr. Gaetano Ameronaco, who was arrested here a month ago on the charge of forgery.

The local branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance was organized two months ago by Ena Sormenti.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

People's Army Now Occupies Seaport

Victory Breaks Backbone of Militarist Resistance; Intervention Threatened

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

1. Shanghai, the prize city of China and one of the largest ports in the world, fell into the hands of the Nationalist troops without the exchange of a hostile shot, when Pi Shu-chen, commander of the northern forces that were supposed to defend the city from the revolutionists, folded his tent and walked quietly away.

2. Marines from the warships of all imperialist powers lying in the harbor have been landed. The United States contingent was rushed to the industrial district of Yangtsepoos because of their excellence as strikebreakers.

3. The General Labor Union of Shanghai called a general strike in honor of the Nationalist victory. Revolutionary flags have appeared all over the city. The strike is one hundred per cent effective.

4. The fall of Shanghai to the Nationalists has broken the backbone of northern resistance and places the forces of Chang-Tso-Lin that are marching southward against the Nationalists in a precarious position.

SHANGHAI, March 21.—The native city of Shanghai is now in the possession of the Nationalist government with the militarist generals and troops fleeing in all directions.

Order is being maintained by the labor unions and workmen wearing red armlets are patrolling the city. The people are quiet and there is a complete absence of hysteria or panic.

There is considerable excitement in the international settlement where the sudden fall of the city was received with consternation. The British propagandists had the people fed on optimistic predictions of militarist successes and conflict inside the ranks of the Kuomintang.

Labor Demonstration.

Streets in the native city are deserted except for groups of fleeing northern soldiers. In the International Settlement there were numbers of demonstrations by Chinese students and laborers.

The whereabouts of the leaders of the Sun Chuan Fang forces are unknown but Sun was last reported fleeing to Nanking.

General Pi Shou Chen is reported to have fled to Woosung where he will board a warship for Tsingtao, accompanied by his staff.

U. S. Troops Land.

United States marines were landed today and given the extreme eastern section of the International Settlement to guard.

The Shanghai troops are retreating toward Woosung, twenty miles down the Yangtze River, from Shanghai.

The most terrible scenes were enacted at the railroad stations today as a result of the evacuation of the defeated troops. The Shanghai troops are forcing their way at the point of pistols, and are impressing what help is needed. One officer ruthlessly beheaded a Coolie with his sword when the coolie was slow in moving the officer's baggage.

Report Arsenal Captured.

Announcement was made today that the Kih Sien arsenal has been captured.

While Chang Tso Lin's preparations for the drive against the Nationalists in Hankow proceeds it is believed here that the Shensi troops and the forces of General Feng, the "Christian General," may swoop down on the Fengtien troops and check their advance.

General Chang Hsueh Liang has returned to Honan after conferences with his father, Chang Tso Lin, here.

The tenacity in Shanghai was increased tonight when there was a sudden strike of the workers in the electric power plant. The city went into semi-darkness and immediately the searchlights of naval vessels lying at anchor in the harbor began sweeping over the city.

Build More Asylums.

ALBANY, March 21.—New York State will be prepared to provide more institutional care for its wards in the mental defective and feeble-minded groups when construction work now under contract and other improvements are carried out, the former State Commission for Mental Defectives said in a report made public yesterday.

ITALIAN WORKERS DENOUNCE USE OF NEW INJUNCTION

Left Wing Speakers Tell of Treachery

The policy of collaboration between the right wing reactionary leaders and the bosses, which has resulted in the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union employing the capitalists' weapon, the injunction, was repeatedly denounced by speakers at a mass meeting held last night under the auspices of the Italian Progressive Center in Manhattan Lyceum.

"What difference is there between employers who yell 'Communists' and run to the courts for help in waging war on the workers, and traitors like Sigman and Antonini," asked Anthony Ramaglia, who served as chairman.

"The fight of the progressive workers in the New York needle trades is a fight between class-conscious workers and the tools of the bosses."

Speakers Cheered.

Cheers and applause greeted Ena (Continued on Page Five)

Dropping Gas Tax Liked By Rich Autoists Only, If Not Real Estate Men

ALBANY, March 21.—Republicans in the legislature who were responsible for dropping the proposed gasoline tax calling for assessment of 2 cents a gallon, are getting it in the neck from various forces at the present.

In order to make possible the abandonment of the gas tax, it was decided to cut \$2,000,000 from various educational bills which were up for passage, thus weakening considerably the chances of thousands of New York State school teachers for a decent increase in pay.

At the same time representatives of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards are growling and threatening because they fear that the decision to drop the gasoline tax will result in additional direct taxes on real estate.

COURT BATTLE NEXT TO STOP GRAFT PROBERS

Powerful Opposition In Pennsylvania Case

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Armed with the mandate of the Reed Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, Jerry C. South, the committee's counsel and special deputy, prepared today for a new invasion of Pennsylvania to seize election paraphernalia in four counties for the scrutiny in connection with the Vane-Wilson senatorial contest.

His arrival in the Keystone state, probably Wednesday, is expected to set off a legal battle which will be fought to the supreme court. Involved questions of constitutional law are involved, for South's attempt to impound the ballot boxes and voting lists of Delaware, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Luzerne counties will be fought in the federal courts.

Hate To Be Investigated.

Challenged at every turn since the adjournment of the sixty-ninth congress on March 4, the committee presses on. Stripped for the time being of the services of the senate sergeant-at-arms, it has deputized its own attorney as process server in the ballot-seizing case.

Denied access to the senate coffers for expenses, it has provided its own funds.

Characterized by its opponents as dead, powerless and impotent, it issued orders to carry on, and thereby has paved the way for one of the most spectacular court battles in American history—the spectacle of the judicial branch of the government called upon to curb the activities of a committee claiming to represent the legislative branch.

Reed Accuses Senators.
“The adjournment of congress has in no way impaired the authority of the committee,” Chairman Reed said. “We are proceeding in these four counties because the committee was asked by Mr. Wilson, (defeated democratic candidate against William S. Vare) to impound the ballots there. The filibuster was undertaken in order to prevent a full investigation of the elections in Pennsylvania, Illinois and possibly in one other state. The public will have to judge the motives of the senators who took that course.”

U. S. Denies Canadian Suggested Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Canadian government has not officially approached the United States concerning any reciprocity treaty between the two countries, it was said at the state department today about the speech of Premier MacKenzie King at Ottawa yesterday.

King told the Canadian House of Commons that reciprocity was a policy of the liberal government in the dominion, and intimated that there had been some negotiations with Washington about it. The state department, however, disavowed any knowledge of overtures.

Rush to Photograph Lou Tellegen Knocks Woman Into Amnesia

PANA, Ill., March 21.—Her memory suddenly restored to her after an attack of amnesia while she sat in the Commodore Hotel in New York, Mrs. Helen Hawker Herrover of Pana, Ill., returned to her home today after two years of strange wanderings. She brought her son, Billy, now four years old, back with her.

On March 15, 1925, she said, she was in the Grand Central station in New York, waiting to board a train. Photographers in a rush to snap pictures of Lou Tellegen, moving picture star, knocked her down in the stampede.

READERS! TAKE NOTICE!

Standing Notice to Readers, Correspondents and Supporters of the DAILY WORKER.

MAIL

To avoid confusion and unnecessary delay all mail for The DAILY WORKER must be addressed as follows:

News, notices, correspondence and letters to editors intended for publication must be marked plainly EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Letters to members of the editorial staff not intended for publication must be marked the same way.

Letters dealing with subscriptions, financial matters, circulation, complaints, etc., must be marked plainly BUSINESS OFFICE.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Ask for CITY EDITOR when telephoning all news and notices for New York City and vicinity.

For other editorial business simply ask for EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER.

The switchboard operator is instructed to make no connection until the party calling has stated his or her business.

These rules are necessary in order that the small editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER does not waste time answering unnecessary telephone calls and to ensure its proper functioning.

A SWITCH BOY ON THE B. M. T.

(This interesting story of the B. M. T. switch boy was turned in at the labor journalism class at the Workers' School. Read it and see why the traction workers need a real union.—Ed.)

By JACK GLASS.
(Worker Correspondent).

Out of work. Impossible to get a job, and riding in the subway where signs are displayed advertising “Conductors and Motormen Wanted, Steady Position, Healthy Work, etc., apply at B. M. T.”

Nothing like taking a chance. I applied. Went up a flight of stairs and was given a piece of paper, with information as regard pay for learners.

“All students will be paid at the rate of 30c an hour for time spent receiving instructions on cars. Students will not be paid for time spent in class room.”

“Only half (10c hour) will be paid on pay day. . . The other half will be paid only when qualified. . . Students will not be paid the other half if the company discharges them while pupils.”

On the wall a sign said that regular employees got between 42 and 62c an hour.

Training in Patience.
I came rather early and had to wait several hours before they started to call us. . . a private room for examination. Several hours passed before my “Next” Under 21 the only job I could get was “Switch Boy.”

I was asked to come back next day and bring \$2.50 for hat and badge, also birth certificate, and start to work immediately (8 a. m.).

Next day I waited till 8.30 before they called me in. Several questions were asked; a paper with many more was given to me; I was told to go into the next room for doctor's examination.

Examined and Photographed.
Eyes O. K. I was told to go into the next room and undress. I was examined thoroughly. Again dressed. I was tested as to whether I could distinguish one color from another.

In another room my picture was taken in two positions, front and sideways, the way it's done in prison to a man held for murder. A picture of my birth certificate was also taken.

A room, something like a class room full of chairs and desks, was where I was sent next. Here I spent several hours. I gave them the paper with questions answered, and received another, four pages of additional questions. I never dreamed I'd ever be faced with such a list of questions.

I had to give my life history for the past five years, telling where I worked, when and why I was laid off or fired. If I hadn't worked at any particular period in the five years what had I been doing?

Yellow Dog Contract.
I had to agree to join the Brotherhood (company union) and to promise that I SHALL NOT join any other union (meaning the REAL union) and not listen to any “Bolshevik agitators” (real union men).

After I agreed (maybe?) to everything I was weighed and measured and then told to go into another room to get my “badge,” which I did, giving \$1.00 deposit. I was also given a “Rules and Regulations” book, for which 50c was to be charged. If lost, at last I was outside in the open air again, with the badge and rules in one pocket, and two notes, one for Breuninger & Kline Co. to give me a hat, costing me \$1.50. The other note to the inspector to put me at my post.

Free Ride.
I felt proud riding on the car wearing the hat with the sparkling badge and not paying any carfare. I went over to the inspector and introduced myself. He told me to go to Park Row, that's where I'll work. I got there about 1 p. m. and was received with open arms. Two switch boys were there instead of four. Two quit several days ago and these two had to do double work. Running from one switch to another as fast as their legs could carry them.

One of the fellows had his lunch. The other went out to get his as soon as he showed me what to do. “Don't forget to be back on time,” the fellow who was left shouted to the other. “It is now 1.15, be back at 3.15.”

“O. K.” was the faint answer from

the fellow who was several yards away, running for his lunch.

I buttoned my coat tightly and started to work. I had no gloves and nearly froze my hands. My feet were cold and began to freeze. (It was November).

Every once in a while we had a few seconds to ourselves. We made use of it. I began asking questions. “Say, how is it that the other fellow has two hours for lunch?”

“7 to 7 on the B. M. T.”

“Don't you know,” he asked, “that we work from 7 to 7 and two hours for lunch in between?”

“No, I thought that I'll have to work 8 hours, 9 at most.”

“Go on, we work from 7 to 7, sometimes from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. and vice versa.”

“What! Do you have to work at night, too?”

“You bet.”

“How many days a week?”

“Every other week we get a day off, if they can get a substitute.”

“If not?”

“Then you keep on working.”

“Another time, a few minutes later.”

“How much do they pay you?” I asked.

“Twenty-seven cents an hour,” he snapped back.

“What!” I shouted, at the same time swallowing a mouthful of dust from a passing auto, “you're joking.”

He gave me a look and I knew he meant it alright.

I Decide to Quit.

An hour passed. I made up my mind to quit. It's impossible for me to work so many hours, and at night into the bargain. Seventy hours a week no matter whether day or night you get 27c an hour. I have to go to school, Workers' School, attend meetings, etc. In other words either drop the job or school.

As soon as the other fellow returned I told them that I quit. They argued with me trying to convince me to stay, but didn't succeed.

When I got to the inspector, three other fellows were there. They were also switch boys from other stations. One of them worked a week. The other two about two days. I, two hours.

The inspector took my badge and rules. He gave me a slip to collect \$1.00 for the badge and two hours work.

“How about the hat?” I asked.

He told me that I can't return the hat. Maybe they will return the badge if I'll go down to the place where I got it.

“We refund no money,” was the answer I got. After arguing for some time I was told that I can exchange it for something else. I took a tie as that was the only thing I could get for \$1.50.

I got my dollar for the badge, but no more for the time I wasted. Not even for the two hours I worked.

I felt faint and dizzy from hunger. It was about five o'clock and I had no dinner, as yet. I also felt furious to think that I had to go through all the “red tape” for such a damn rotten job. . . Tomorrow I'll have to look for another job. . .

(Editor's Note: Another article on the Traction Workers by Robert Mitchell on this page tomorrow. Watch for it.)

PROGRESSIVE TEXTILE ORGAN STARTS THIS MONTH; FIGHTS WAGE CUTS, LONG HOURS AND WAR

By CLARENCE MILLER.

“The Progressive Textile Worker,” the monthly organ of the National Textile Workers' Progressive Committee made its first appearance with the March issue. The program of the paper is stated as follows: To Fight for the Organization of the Unorganized, the Amalgamation of the Textile Unions, Industrial Unionism, Militant Leadership, International Trade Union Unity and for a Labor Party. The paper also promises to fight against Wage Slavery, Imperialist War, All Capitalist Parties, Wage Cuts, Long Hours, Speed Up, Company Unions, Unemployment.

Workers' Mouthpiece.
This paper will be the expression of all the workers in the industry whether they are organized or unorganized. The paper is written not only by editors but also by the workers in the shops. It is a real organ of the workers. Articles by silk, woolen, cotton, dye and knit goods workers bring the life and problems of these workers to every one of the eight pages.

Attention to Youth.
Another interesting feature of the paper is the page devoted to the problems of the young textile workers and the children of the textile workers.

The articles on the lessons of the Passaic strike by the children of the strikers is one of the most interesting features of the paper. These articles should encourage the textile workers to make their children write for the future issues of the paper.

The issue this month is a real call to action. On the front page is printed the call that the progressive committee has issued for the New England Conference against the introduction of the 54-hour in the New England textile mills.

The articles by the editor John J. Ballam on the rule of the so-called

TELLEZ RETURN KNOCKS KELLOGG INTO CONFUSION

Queer Mixture of Fear, Hope, in Utterances

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The state department is all worked up today over the return to this city of Manuel C. Tellez, ambassador from Mexico, fresh from a conference with his superiors at home and demanding an interview with Kellogg tomorrow.

In the first place, Tellez should not have returned, if rumors carefully undented by the state department had any foundation. He was supposed to be recalled, when he left Washington hurriedly a couple of weeks ago. Many explanations were given, the most official being that he was caught in “anti-American propaganda.” However, he is back, and Washington is again laughing at Kellogg, as a poor prophet.

Talked Too Much Already.
To inquiries yesterday Secretary Kellogg replied:

“I am not going to say anything about Mexico.”

The course of the department in the Mexican controversy has been puzzling to observers since Kellogg's return from his vacation, on Wednesday. Kellogg expressed himself to newspaper inquirers as somewhat “optimistic” concerning the state of affairs. Recent developments, he said, had been of a reassuring nature.

On Thursday, Kellogg told newspaper inquirers that his remarks of the preceding day had been “misinterpreted,” and indicated matters were still very serious. Friday came the White House optimism, which found no echo on the part of Kellogg.

Secrecy Continues.
Meanwhile, the most recent exchange of correspondence between Washington and Mexico City is withheld.

Secretary Kellogg and Assistant Secretary Robert E. Olds had a long conference with President Coolidge yesterday.

Poor Palm Beachers Nearly Bankless Now

Palm beach in its palmiest days boasted a dozen or more banks with well Greek pillared fronts and nifty marble work in the interior. Today two of them are still hanging on for dear life. In Palm Beach proper there's not a bank left while in West Palm Beach the two aforesaid banks are the lone remainders. Six banks failed within the past 10 days in the general. Twelve have failed in Florida in two months while 60 have suspended since the collapse of the real estate boom last year.

Wallport mentions the Palm Beach situation as prophetic. Florida represented merely a rather intensified example of what is true financially and economically the country over.

Florida today with vast hotels deserted, real estate developments drifting back into the primordial sand and mud, hundreds of millions lost, is just a forerunner of days not too far distant when the United States as a whole must come to a reckoning.

Did Not Write Pamphlet.
In regard to the pamphlet “Hands Off Mexico,” it is sufficient to quote the statement made to the press by its author.

“The Mexican consulate did not know of the publication of ‘Hands Off Mexico’ until we sent them a copy. They have had nothing to do with distributing them.”

“I also deny that this consulate general has expended the exorbitant amount mentioned by Mr. Galloway in his statement, as this office has not spent but an insignificant sum necessary for the printing of its publication.”

Following the recent success of the G. O. P. machine in the House of Representatives, in filibustering so that they killed all pending legislation, including the Norris resolution proposing to do away with lame duck sessions of Congress, the Democrats are planning to come to the voters with this problem at the next election.

In a statement issued by Representative Ayers (democrat) of Kansas, is seen the beginning of a new campaign for a constitutional amendment which would bring the newly elected House and Senate into session in January following their election. At present the old Congress sits for a few weeks—the lame duck session—beginning in December; and since many of its members have not been re-elected the previous November, they know they are politically dead, and they make no pretense of caring what they do or do not accomplish.

Advocates of the Norris resolution, or similar measure, believe it is “an imperative correction of our legislative procedure,” needed to prevent any further such “disgraceful performances” as the recent administration filibuster in the lame duck session.

More Women Alcoholics.
ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Use of alcohol by women in New York State has been increasing in the last four years, the state hospital commission reported today.

Female alcoholic cases admitted to the state's insane institutions in 1926, totalled 89, which was an increase of eight over 1925, the commission said. The male insane cases due to liquor dropped to 393 last year as compared with 341 in 1925.

Sinclair Lewis' Old Baptist Teacher in Pain at Elmer Gantry

“Sinclair Lewis wrote ‘Elmer Gantry’ when he was in a rage. There never was a minister like that character. The author was literally foaming at the mouth, and a great work of art is never created that way.”

Thus spoke Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, at Town Hall yesterday. The genial essayist and popular women's club lecturer said he had a right to speak on the subject with authority, “because I know something about Baptist ministers. All my living brothers are Baptist ministers, and there has been a constant string of Baptist ministers walking through my house for years, and I have never known one like ‘Elmer Gantry.’”

Prof. Phelps also has the distinction of having been one of Sinclair Lewis' college teachers.

MEXICO SENDS NEW “MYSTERY SERIES” NOTE

N. Y. Consul General Denies Charges

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—The Mexican government has sent a new note to the United States, which it is understood will be delivered today. The contents of the note are said to be conciliatory and deals with matters raised in the recent American “mystery” note.

A Washington dispatch received here today forecasts an agreement between the United States and Mexico on all oil matters before the end of the week.

“El Universal” stresses importance to a meeting between the Mexican ambassador at Washington and Kellogg where the proposals of President Calles are said to have been discussed.

Elías Denies Charge.
Arturo M. Elías, consul-general of Mexico in New York, today issued a vigorous denial against the charges made in congress by Representative James A. Galloway, who stated that the “Mexican embassy at Washington and the consul general at New York have been conducting an intensive propaganda in behalf of the policies of their government.”

The statement continues by saying: “I deny categorically that any of the publications issued by this consul general contains one single word which may be construed as an attack, or veiled attack, against any American public official.”

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ASK PARDON FOR THE CENTRALIA I. W. W. PRISONERS

Five Jurors Testify They Were Terrorized

(By the Federated Press.)
Write to Governor Roland H. Hartley of Washington state urging that he pardon the eight Centralia prisoners, director Forrest Bailey asks friends of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The workers were members of the Industrial Workers of the World and received sentences of 25 to 40 years in 1919, when they defended their hall against an American Legion attack on Armistice Day. Four legionnaires were killed when their parade marched on the I. W. W. hall.

Jury Was Terrorized.
Five of the jurors have sworn affidavits since the trial saying that the men were convicted because the jury was terrorized. These jurors say that they do not believe the men guilty of second degree murder. The trial was surrounded by a red hysteria campaign.

The defense pointed out that the Industrial Workers of the World had been terrorized, that its hall had been wrecked before and that the American Legion attack was deliberately plotted.

The defense found later that the detail of 50 uniformed legion men who sat daily in court to intimidate the jury were paid \$4 apiece per day and expenses. An anti-labor judge ruled out much of the evidence favorable to the defense, particularly that about the legion plot.

Centralia is a small town in the center of the western Washington lumber district where the head of reactionary and financially powerful lumber interests control.

DIAZ “ACCEPTS” LOAN FROM HIS WALL ST. BOSSES

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 21.—The final act to place Nicaragua under the hegemony of American finance capital will be reached next Wednesday, when the National Congress is expected to vote approval to the \$1,000,000 loan “granted” to Nicaragua by the New York bank firms, the Guaranty Trust Co. and J. & W. Seligman.

Negotiations for this loan have been in progress for the past few weeks and was made necessary due to the depletion of the Nicaraguan treasury thru the military campaigns of the puppet, President Diaz, against the liberal forces led by Somoza.

\$300,000 of this loan will be used immediately to repay the National City Bank for financing the war, \$100,000 to repay other loans, while the rest of the money will be used to bring the revolution to an end, which means the strangling of the liberals. A commission, composed of the minister of finance, Louis Rosenthal, representing the New York banks and the American high commissioner, will supervise the expenditure of the funds. This seems to be in complete harmony with Diaz and presupposes that the latter will be liberally rewarded.

As a guaranty for this loan the Diaz government put up its bank and railroad stock and a mortgage on public property.

CURRENT EVENTS
(Continued from Page One)

who “would destroy the great organization, the United Mine Workers of America.” And while they were holding their loyalty and patriotism their arms were up to the elbows in the union's treasury.

HERE is good news for lovers of horse-meat. It is taken from the Western Progressive Farmer: “White Sulphur Springs, Montana.—The Hanson Packing Company of Butte have purchased 400 head of horses for ‘canners’ at \$5 a head from the ranchers of the valley.”

THE officials of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York are not permitting the grass to grow under their feet. Their campaign to drive Communism out of the trade unions, if it is as much concern for the organization of the workers into trade unions as they do for the disorganization of those already organized, the trade union movement would not be the weak institution it is.

THIS is not the first attempt to drive radicals out of the trade unions. It will not be the last. And even so we do not minimize its possibilities it can be safely predicted that it will fail like its predecessors. The radicals are the backbone of the trade union movement. They are the aggressive elements. Without them the labor movement would be so much putty. As a matter of fact that is what it is now wherever the radicals are weak.

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of
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SAXONY METAL WORKERS DEFEAT BOSSES IN STRIKE

Labor Turning Against Law Socialists Favor

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.
BERLIN.—(FP)—The strike of the metal workers in Saxony for the 8-hour day and against the arbitration award, which for a time threatened to involve the whole German labor movement, ended in victory for the workers. 6,000 metal workers in Leipzig struck against the employers' demand for a 52-hour week. The employers locked out 150,000 metal workers in Saxony and called in a government arbitrator who awarded a 53-hour week. When the powerful Metal Workers union and labor throughout the country showed fight, the employers backed down and yielded the 8-hour day.

Against Arbitration.
Aside from that question, the arbitration of labor disputes came in for review again. In conformity with the spirit of social peace accepted by the Social-Democrats since the war, a law was passed in 1922 with their approval, providing for arbitration which could be made compulsory under certain conditions. Poorly organized workers in small scale industries benefited by the arbitration which secured them higher wages. But recent experience of the larger organizations, notably the Metal Workers union, has turned German labor against arbitration.

Bosses Sue Unions.
Many of the awards have been declared compulsory. Often the workers went on strike and their representative was fined thousands of dollars, which had to be paid by the unions. Employers are now trying to get even larger sums by suing the national unions directly.

Particularly disastrous was the experience of the metal workers in last year's shipbuilding dispute. The arbitrator raised the hours from 8 to 9 and his decision was declared binding. The Metal Workers union did not feel strong enough to carry on an illegal strike at the time and gave in. When the employers association demanded that the minister of labor declare the arbitration award in the Leipzig case as binding, he refused. Labor declared that its very existence was challenged and it was evident that it would not give in as in the case of the shipyard workers.

Speech by Manuel Gomez TO THE BRUSSELS ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

Manuel Gomez represented the United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League at the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Colonial Peoples and Anti-Imperialists. His speech is an analysis of the present financial imperialism of Wall Street, and shows its roots in the exploitation of American and foreign workers.

PART III.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM IN AMERICA

Considering the difficulties of the present situation, our accomplishments in America are far from negligible. We have established close working contact with the most active nationalist and national revolutionary elements throughout Latin America. The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is linked up with national sections established in eleven Latin American countries. In the United States itself we have systematically raised the question of imperialism in the trade unions y-ET ETH ET E

On a continental scale we have participated in a rather long series of activities, ranging from successful demonstrations against sugar trust persecutions in Cuba to distribution of leaflets among the U. S. soldiers invading the city of Panama.

Yet we are only at the beginning of our work. Our program for the future is synthesized in the resolutions which the United States delegation, jointly with the delegations from the various Latin American countries, will lay before this congress. It is a program not merely of organization, nor even of organization and propaganda, but of concrete actions against imperialism.

The most powerful movements which American imperialism has thus far raised against itself are in the nations which it oppresses and menaces with new oppressions. Co-operation with these movements is the supreme test of any anti-imperialist movement in the United States.

I am sorry that the Philippine delegate, who I know is on the way here, has not yet arrived. In the Philippine Islands where there is a mighty, practically unanimous, movement for independence from the United States, the leaders have a tendency to base their policy on the assumption that the U. S. government will grant them independence voluntarily. That is a vain assumption. The dollar empire is not giving

anything away at this stage of its career.

Instead of looking to Washington for emancipation the Philippine eyes toward Revolutionary Canton, only 820 miles away. And in the United States trustworthy allies can be found only by trying to make contact with the dynamic factors of the American class struggle. It may be more pleasant for Philippine leaders to associate with "influential" politicians and college professors (whose influence, when it is a reality, is usually turned against the Filipino cause) than with radicals, left wing trade unionists and Communists. It certainly allows one to keep on being respectable. But respectability for representatives of a colonial country, means submission to the standards, conditions, conventions and legality of imperialism. It can be purchased only at the price of effective acceptance of imperialism. If any of the nationalist movements represented here should become respectable in the home country of imperialism it will be dead.

I think I voice the spirit of this congress when I say that our friends are not to be sought among the friends of imperialist capitalism. The fundamental basis of our strategy must be, in the words of the present point on our agenda: co-operation between the national liberation movement in oppressed countries and the labor and anti-imperialist movements in the imperialist countries. This is true for the struggle against American imperialism and imperialism everywhere.

The End.

Bandit Gang Robs Train In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Bandits under the leadership of General Gallegos held up and looted an international train from Laredo in the vicinity of Rincon, Guanajuato State, according to dispatches to the War Department today. The attack took place Saturday night. Exaggerated stories of the significance and importance of the robbery are being circulated.

Italy Is Secretly Landing Her Troops In Albania, Claimed

(Continued from Page One)

autumn a plot by Italian agents to instigate a conspiracy against the Spanish government on French soil and says that it is not at all impossible that fascist tools should now be preparing an Albanian raid on Jugo-Slavia in order to give Mussolini a chance to seize Albania.

Even the ever-cautious "Germania" calls attention to the warning which "The London Times" delivered to Belgrade and says that it is characterized by one-sidedness and partisanship.

Italy Will Arm.
GENEVA, March 21.—The League of Nations preparatory disarmament conference struck a snag today.

Italy interposed what appeared to be a barrier.

"Because of her geographical position Italy's armaments can not be inferior to those of any other continental nation," declared General De Martino, Italian delegate, who apparently referred to France.

Duce Ready to Rob.
It is universally believed here that Mussolini is determined to conquer Albania, and the present crisis may be passed, another will soon arise. Italy would have a shadow of right to invade the country if the government of Albania requested it, under the treaty of Tirana.

Italy's obedient vassal, President Ahmet Zogu, of Albania, will request such intervention whenever Mussolini decides for him to do so. But if Jugo-Slavia meekly permitted the establishment of an Italian outpost in Albania, she would be practically giving up her independence, and therein lies the danger of war. Jugo-Slavia has never consented to the treaty of Tirana.

Liberals Oppose War.

LONDON, March 21.—It is taken for granted here that the Tory government is engaged in another dangerous international intrigue, by which England's new ally, Italy, is to be helped to bully Serbia, and detach Rumania from the influence of France.

Albania "Powder Keg."
The Westminster Gazette, spokesman of the liberals, calls Mussolini's notification of the powers of her charges against Jugo-Slavia a "clever trick," and continues to warn that Albania may prove the powder keg which again may explode into a European war was stressed in dispatches from all sources tonight. The Jugo-Slav government is known to have moved Albanian political emigres from the Albanian frontier into Bosnia where they would be less likely to make mischief.

Liberals in Europe Organize to Combat White Terrorism

VIENNA, March. (By Mail).—A new organization has been formed here with the avowed purpose of enlisting the strength of the international proletariat to fight against the encroachment of fascism in the Balkans and other countries. The new committee is endeavoring to institute a news service to be sent to all principal centers on this earth and thus to give excellent information and research material to newspapers and organizations who are battling against the white terror and fascism.

The new organization name is "Committee against the white terror in the Balkans and other countries." Its secretary is Dr. Bruno Schonfeld. Well known men, including Romain Rolland, Henry Barbusse, George Lansbury, Forel and Golschheid, have enlisted their service with the committee.

Cop Acts as Censor of Play.
Charged with giving a theatrical performance "offensive to moral decency," the author, producers and members of the cast of "The Virgin Man" went on trial here, yesterday.

Green and B. & O. Prexy Hit It Up Big; Swap Kind Words at Dinner
"One thing stands in the way of co-operation between capital and labor" said Daniel F. Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an address at the annual banquet of railroad labor editors in Washington, D. C., last Friday. "That is the militant attitude of some labor leaders and organizations."

Turning with a smile of satisfaction in the direction of William Green, who was supping a demitasse at the speakers' table, Mr. Willard continued, "And I am pleased to say that the present leader of the American Federation of Labor is not of that type."

Willard's remarks touched on the new area of good feeling between managements and workers. He declared that there must be unions of employees, but not of the militant type.

In reply to Mr. Willard, speaking for the labor editors, Mr. Arthur Keap of the Railway Telegraphers Journal, praised "the magnificent speech of Mr. Willard." Mr. Edward Keating of "Labor" also praised Mr. Willard's inspirational address.

SAPIRO ATTACKED DURING FORD'S RAID ON JEWS

"Don't Snicker," Says Editor, Starting Campaign

(Continued from Page One)

"Very truly yours, 'The Dearborn Publishing Company.' 'H. W. Roland, Editorial Department.'"

Ford's Men Object.
With the letter in evidence and read to the fifty-five jury of men and women, William H. Gallagher, Sapiro's chief counsel, sought to question Cameron. Instantly the Ford attorneys loosened a flood of objections and Federal Judge Fred S. Raymond excluded the jury to hear their arguments.

"I will prove that these articles were inspired by malice in the heart of Henry Ford against Aaron Sapiro," said Gallagher. "I will fix responsibility on him in that way. I will prove malice against William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, by the very articles themselves."

"I will show there was a conspiracy between Ford and his publication, and when there is a conspiracy, every defendant is liable for all damage done by the conspiracy."

Discuss Damages.
Hanley contended that to obtain punitive damages, malice must be proved against the Ford publication.

"You can't prove that malice by the state of mind shown in publications previous to the libel," Hanley added, "punitive damages cannot be assessed against a defendant where no malice is shown."

Gallagher declared that wealth had some influence in the libel case. He said the jury would have to consider Ford's wealth in rendering a verdict.

Henry's Mouthpiece.
"The Ford publication was simply the mouthpiece of Henry Ford and the instrument of his private will," Gallagher declared. "Everything he is guilty of, he is guilty of. We have a right to prove he was actuated by malice."

Gallagher got in a few shots at Henry Ford's great wealth.

Clever legal maneuvering by Ford's counsel, earlier in the day, prevented at least temporarily, the introduction into the case of the files of the Dearborn Independent, to show Ford's anti-semitic fanaticism. Hide Files.

Attorneys for the auto king objected to placing in evidence the files of the Dearborn Independent. They declared the Ford publication co-defendant in the libel suit, would be jeopardized if the files were admitted to evidence.

A copy of every issue of the Dearborn Independent was subpoenaed by Sapiro to prove that Ford's attacks on him were due to the auto king's hatred for Jews. The issues subpoenaed included copies of all Ford attacks on the Jewish race.

Sinclair Jeers at Attempt to Jail Him

WASHINGTON (FP).—Confident that so long as he controls \$100,000 of oil properties he cannot be jailed, Harry Sinclair has laughed, in public at least, at his own conviction by a jury on charges of contempt of the Senate. He is liable to a sentence of from one to twelve months in jail. He is spending a fortune on lawyers who will appeal the case to the Federal Supreme Court. They are confident of long delay.

Sinclair's appeal rests on his lawyers' claim that the Senate committee investigating the oil lease frauds in 1924 had no right to question him as to his dealings in the Teapot Dome affair. The Federal Supreme Court recently decided that, in the Mal Daugherty case, the Senate must be presumed to be within its legal rights in making any investigation into the handling of federal business.

200 Killed by Autos in 60 Days.
ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Automobiles snuffed out 210 lives in New York state in the first two months of the present year, the Motor Vehicle Bureau announced today. This was an increase of 20 for the same period last year.

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"Recall Marines" Is Demand of College Students to Coolidge

A demand for the immediate removal of United States marines from Nicaragua is contained in a petition, signed by 1,200 Columbia University students, which is to be forwarded to President Coolidge today.

The petition, which was circulated by J. Romaine Bradley, one of the students, says in part:

"Since the presence of American troops and warships in Nicaragua is the attempt of a strong action to interfere in the internal affairs of a weaker, and has aroused the resentment of all Latin-America against our country, we, the undersigned students of Columbia University, protest against this infringement of the sovereign rights and liberties of Nicaragua by the United States. We urge the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaraguan territory and the fair and amicable settlement of all differences existing between the two countries."

Organize New Branch Of Anti-Imperialists In Boston Conference

(By Worker Correspondent.)

A "Hands Off China, Mexico and Nicaragua Committee" was organized in Boston, at a conference of workers from many nations, and will become a branch of the "All America Anti-Imperialist League."

The meeting was called to order by Justo E. de Lemos of Spain. Organizing Secretary, who sent out the invitations and F. T. Douglas, member of the Kuomintang party, outlined the history and aggressions of United States imperialism. Comrade de Lemos who recently addressed a large gathering at the new International Hall, on the subject, also spoke on the "Growth and Spread of American Imperialism."

An executive committee was elected at the conference and the next meeting set for March 19, at 32 Bolyton street, Boston.

Those present at the conference were Y. W. Ying, T. D. Huan, T. Z. Lo, C. F. Yee and L. C. King of China, Manuel Lowang of the Philippine Islands; Theodore G. Fett of England; A. Angeles of Mexico, Lola Rustin of Brazil; A. Schlan of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sidney Bloomfield of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de Lemos of Spain, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Douglas of the Kuomintang party, and M. Genioz, J. D. Swartz, and Professor Danio of Boston.

Baldwin Gets Into England.
NEW YORK (FP) Roger Baldwin, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has been allowed to enter England for a two weeks' stay. Baldwin was at first denied a British visa because he attended the Brussels conference of oppressed peoples where British and American imperialism were attacked.



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PHILA. WORKERS HOLD HANDS OFF CHINA MEETING

To March Down Broad Street Sunday

PHILADELPHIA. A huge meeting of protest against imperialist intervention in China has been arranged to take place in Philadelphia Sunday afternoon, March 27th, at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be in the Labor Institute Hall, 810 Locust St. Preceding this mass meeting the Kuomintang, Workers (Communist) Party, and Young Workers (Communist) League, under whose joint auspices the meeting is being held, will rally the Chinese and American workers of Philadelphia in a demonstration and parade which will march from Race and Broad Streets to the hall. The parade takes place at 1 o'clock.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, Albert Weisbord, leader and organizer of the Passaic textile strike, P. T. Lau, recently returned from Canton, China, P. S. Ho, of the Philadelphia Kuomintang who will speak in Chinese, and Irving Green of the Young Workers (Communist) League comprise the list of speakers. Alex Bail of the Workers (Communist) Party will preside.

The meeting, in combination with the parade, is expected to be a mighty demonstration that the workers of Philadelphia are vigorously opposed to any interference in the affairs of China. All workers and students are urged to attend. Admission is free.

Ordinary Mechanic Proves He Invented Victor Enclosed Horn

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—The claims of John Bailey Browning, a former mechanic, that he is the true inventor of the modern enclosed horn victrola cabinet, were upheld today by the Supreme Court.

Lower courts also held Browning the true inventor, and the Victor Talking Machine Company appealed. It was the denial of this appeal by the court today that establishes Browning as the inventor.

The Victor Co., like most big corporations, fails to pay for many of the inventions it makes use of.

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GERMAN BOSSES' SOCIAL BUDGET HITS LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

shall see to what extent the bourgeoisie intends to fulfill these obligations in the coming year. For practical assistance to the unemployed, i. e. principally for the organization of municipal work the budget assigned:

In 1924	110 million marks.
1925	100 " "
1926	100 " "
1927	50 " "

The same tendency to diminish social obligations is shown in regard to unemployed doles. While in 1926 206,000 marks were assigned for this purpose, in the current budget the sum is cut down to 200 million marks. The government explains this diminution by stating that: "The new unemployment insurance law will be ready by April." This explanation shows that the future social insurance law will reduce the amount of unemployed doles.

An interesting comparison may be made between the increase in unemployment and the sum assigned for the unemployed:

Assigned 1925	Number of Unemployed
Practical help to unemployed	
100 mill., January	1,535,529
In unemployment doles 120 mill., July	260,000
Total 220 mill., September	286,000
December	1,057,000

Practical help to unemployed 100 mill., January

100 mill., January	1,484,931
In unemployment doles 260 mill., March	2,056,807
Total 360 mill., November	1,308,708
December	1,463,000

Practical help to unemployed 50 mill., January

50 mill., January	1,950,000
Total 250 mill.,	

Thus we see that, in spite of the fact that unemployment this year has already reached the highest figures for last year and is twice as high as unemployment for 1925, the sum set aside for unemployment relief in the current year is 110 million less than that spent last year and 30 million more than the sum assigned for unemployment in 1925.

Low Pensions For Workers.

The government subsidies for the incapacitated, widows, and orphans will be preserved at last year's low level of rates set aside for this section of the population, living as they do in complete beggary. The government supplementary pensions for the incapacitated and widows was established at 72 marks and for orphans

at 36 marks a year. At the same time the pensions of higher government officials and retired generals ranges from 1,500 to 2,000 marks a month.

Some idea of the social character of the budget for 1927 as a whole may be gained by comparing expenditure on the army and police with the social expenditure of the state. The state while expending 450,000,000 marks on 2,000,000 unemployed and 3,500,000 incapacitated workers, widows and orphans, intends to spend about 900,000,000 marks in 1927 on a few hundred thousand soldiers and police.

Bosses Feel Strong.

The German capitalists feel themselves strong enough to proceed to the cutting down even of those minimum social expenditures which they were forced to make in the name of "the preservation of peace and quiet in the country." The capitalists have made a united front for the carrying out of their programs, in the newly formed government bourgeois bloc. Thanks to the reformists the workers are not yet in a position to oppose the capitalists with their own united front but the increased influence of the opposition in the trade unions shows that the united front of the workers is not far distant.

In the Building Industry.

The employers in the building industry, desirous of insuring unimpeded "rationalized" exploitation of the building workers, addressed the central executive of the building trades union with a proposal to open up negotiations on the establishment of "civil peace" in the building industry for 1927. As might have been expected the reformist leaders of the unions who are ardent supporters of "business co-operation" with the employers immediately agreed to this proposal of the employers. The executive of the building trades union began to negotiate secretly with the employers. Not only the building masses knew very little of the course of these negotiations, but even the majority of local executives of the union knew practically nothing of them. Only quite recently fragmentary information has begun to leak out in the press. On the 17th and 18th of January the so-called "small commission for concluding civil peace for the building season of 1927" met in Berlin. The commission discussed questions of wages, hours, contract work, and apprenticeship. The employers demanded the creation of a "central arbitration court" to deal with all questions of wages. If such a court is set up, open conflicts, strikes and lockouts ought not to occur. The reformists, no doubt, will agree to accept this proposal.

Profit By Overtime.

As regards the regulation of working hours, the employers "agreed to take the Washington Agreement as a basis, which, as is well known, provides the employers with full liberty to profit by overtime to an unlimited extent.

The reformists go still further to meet the employers' demands on the question of contract work. The employers have recently been waging a campaign for the raising of the builders' labor productivity. The German builders, they claim, cannot be compared with their American colleagues, and work "lazily and negligently." The chairman of the central executive, Pevlov, was allowed to confirm the employers' opinion at a meeting of the active union workers in Hamburg, thus showing that on this question also the reformists are making complete concessions to the employers' demands.

Important Question.

The question of apprenticeship is one of great importance for the builders. According to the data of the chief statistical department, more than 37,000 apprentices are employed in the building industry. In spite of the resolution of the building workers' congress to struggle for the better working conditions for adolescents, Pevlov at the meeting in Hamburg already referred to speaks in favor of four years apprenticeship, i. e. the prolongation of the period of unpaid exploitation of adolescents.

The revolutionary opposition is carrying on a resolute struggle with these methods of "class collaboration," the results of which are only beneficial to the employers. The reformists respond to this struggle by numerous repressive measures against the exponents of the opposition and continue their negotiations with the capitalists.

Taken together this is a characteristic example of reformist practice.

Making Hero of Marine Found Drowned

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Sergt. James B. W. Montague, of the marine corps, died in Shanghai on March 18, from concussion of the brain as a result of a blow of a sharp instrument. Col. C. S. Hill today informed the navy department. He died in the line of duty and not as a result of his own misconduct. Hill reported. Earlier reports stated Montague, who lived in Richmond, Va., was found drowned.

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Next Step in China

The entry of the People's Army into Shanghai, almost exactly ten years after the fall of Czar Nicholas marked the beginning of the revolutionary epoch which, developing with lightning speed, saw the establishment of the working class dictatorship eight months later, is another milestone on the road along which the social revolution is surging.

Important as the Chinese national liberation movement is, as damaging as are the powerful blows it has dealt to world imperialism, the rise of the labor and peasant movement within the framework of the nationalist movement, the leading position taken by the labor movement in all the industrial, political and military actions, the tremendous influence of the representatives of the trade unions in determining policies of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, are unmistakable indications that the mass movement is of a depth and width which cannot much longer be confined within the relatively narrow boundaries of the nationalist revolution.

The Chinese liberation movement has proven that it is part of the world revolutionary movement—the ally of the working class in the imperialist countries.

The Chinese revolution is following the path pointed out by Lenin. It is already bursting the bonds of the capitalist-democratic movement. The latest developments in China—the aggressive role of the left wing, the organization of a People's Assembly in Shanghai, the collapse of the northern militarist forces under the joint impact of the revolutionary workers, students and peasants supporting the People's government and the superior morale of the People's armies, the huge strike and the rapid spread of trade union organization—all testify to the correctness of the estimate of the role of the national revolutionary movements and the forces involved therein contained in the theses drafted by Lenin for the Second Congress of the Communist International. Lenin wrote:

"Foreign domination has obstructed the free development of the social forces, therefore, its overthrow is the first step towards a revolution in the colonies. So to help overthrow the foreign rule in the colonies is not to endorse the nationalist aspirations of the native bourgeoisie, but to open the way to the smothered proletariat there. There are to be found in the dependent countries two distinct movements which every day grow farther apart from each other. One is the bourgeois democratic nationalist movement, with a program of political independence under the bourgeois order, and the other is the mass action of the poor and ignorant peasants and workers for their liberation from all sorts of exploitation. The former endeavor to control the latter, and often succeed to a certain extent, but the Communist International and the parties affected must struggle against such control, and help to develop class consciousness in the working masses of the colonies. For the overthrow of the foreign capitalism, which is the first step toward revolution in the colonies, the co-operation of the bourgeois nationalist revolutionary elements is useful. . . . The real strength of the liberation movements in the colonies is no longer confined to the narrow circle of bourgeois democratic nationalists. In most of the colonies there already exist organized revolutionary parties which strive to be in close connection with the working masses. . . . The Communist parties of the different imperialist countries must work in conjunction with these proletarian parties of the colonies, and through them, give all moral and material support to the revolutionary movement in general. . . . the proletarian parties must carry on vigorous and systematic propaganda of the Soviet idea, and organize the peasants' and workers' Soviets as soon as possible."

The differentiation in the Chinese liberation movement expresses itself in the workers', students', soldiers' and peasants' assemblies formed in Hankow, Wuchang and Shanghai—the industrially developed centers of China and in the alignment of right and left forces within the Kuomintang (People's Party). The imperialist press estimates this process of differentiation as internal division weakening the nationalist liberation movement but it is nothing of the sort. It is proof positive that the Chinese independence movement is vital with the unconquerable power of the millions of workers and peasants who will not stop with nominal freedom from imperialist control and who are driving the movement forward toward the goal of a workers' and peasants' state.

The fall of Shanghai to the People's Armies is a decisive victory for the national liberation movement, it gives it undisputed control of all of southern and central China and at the same time it puts on the order of business of the Chinese Communist Party, the trade unions, the left wing of the People's Party and the peasant organizations, the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

WORKERS OF LOS ANGELES MEET TO DO HONOR TO RUTHENBERG AS COURAGEOUS, ABLE LEADER

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21.—Six hundred workers of Los Angeles attended the Ruthenberg memorial meeting and sang the International and the Revolutionary Funeral Dirge in honor of the dead leader of the Communist movement in America.

Comrade Globerman, sub-district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, acted as chairman and in a short address, called attention to the fact that the workers of America had lost a militant comrade and a pioneer of the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Tom Lewis made a strong appeal to the workers to follow in the footsteps of Ruthenberg, a hundred per cent Communist.

Bruce gave a brief sketch of the career of Ruthenberg, laying stress

on his anti-war record, which was not pacifism, but a determination to fight only in one war, the workers' revolution against capitalism. The imperialist war he fought against when it was dangerous to do so, and at the very time the hysteria was great.

Comrade Frank Specter expressed the grief of the International Labor Defense, of which Comrade Ruthenberg was an energetic member.

Comrade Jessie Scholen spoke for the Pioneers, and Comrade Edith Berkman for the Young Workers League, both of which organizations feel the loss. The Freiheit chorus led in the singing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KIVITKO.

Article I.

THE Socialist Party is rapidly fading from the political horizon. Even those who hitherto turned a blind eye to this staring fact, are beginning to realize this deplorable state of affairs. The self-deceiving, boastful tale that "we are growing," at a time when thousands of members were leaving the party and the workers ceasing to vote the Socialist Party ticket, is heard no more.

The proletarian exodus from the Socialist Party has been so disastrous, the loyal members remaining so few, that to induce the remainder to stay, and as a bait for new ones to join, the insurance policy plan is offered by some leaders, and there are prospects that some real estate dealer, a socialist old-timer, may introduce a plan to offer cheap cemetery for "the good of the cause." Meanwhile, the party is gasping for political air, is struggling for dear life.

To disappear from the political arena, without attempting to retain at least a small part of its former prestige, is too painful, and the Socialist Party decided to speak openly of its critical state, to summon whom-ever it can in order to be saved from disaster. That this sounding alarm may work havoc, there is no danger, for the simple reason that the Socialist Party has nothing to lose. Those who read the "New Leader" are quite aware of the fact that the Socialist Party only its shadow remains.

The first on the program is Mr. Ghent, sometime ago a star of the Socialist Party's brilliant constellation. When the patriotic hurricane swept over our land, these gentlemen were carried away from its folds and blown into the lap of the Social-Democratic League—a free (or, perhaps paid) premium of the Wilsonian democracy. They chose then the noble mission of "enlightening" the American people and the "intelligence department" about the Bolshevik bird of prey and its American fledgling whose wings they advised to clip before it is too late.

With these renegades the Socialist Party, which is morally and physically sinking lower and lower, beings to flirt. "Let bygones be bygones." So says Mr. Feigenbaum, but not so Mr. Ghent. His reminder of the past sins of the Socialist Party is not merely an idle turning over leaves of war history. It is a lesson.

There Survives the Political Party of Labor

By ENEA SORMENTI

THE political party of the working class in the United States has lost one of its greatest leaders, C. E. Ruthenberg.

Hastily we are jotting down these lines. Later we will say more and better of the work of this admirable fighter of the communist International. Today we limit ourselves to sketch briefly, from an historical and Marxian point of view, the figure and the talks of C. E. Ruthenberg in the revolutionary movement of the working class in the greatest capitalist and imperialist state on the face of the earth. Such an analysis can only be made by observing the facts with a large vision of ensemble, without coming down to particulars of analytical or journalistic character.

No problems of the revolutionary movement of this nation have been discussed or solved within the last fifteen years without the theoretical and practical contribution of this leader. And there has been no struggle in the Marxian left wing of the socialist movement that has not seen C. E. Ruthenberg as a strenuous fighter against the falsification of the revolutionary Marxian doctrine, so magnificently expressed in all its parts by the two teachers of scientific socialism, of which the Communist Manifesto of 1847 is the classic synthesis.

Furthermore, he was a leader of the Marxians left in the incessant struggle against the deviations and degenerations of the reformers and in this fight he gave notable contributions. He always held equivocations, deceit, opportunism and deviations. Of the opportunist American social-democracy he always was an implacable enemy.

We find this precise, straight, massive, Leninist character impressed on the theses and on the decisions of the convention in the programs and in the proclamations of the Party, which he directed with ardor until death, thru all storms, with abiding faith in the future. We find in his concise speeches, formidable for profound theory and enviable experience. He never deviated. He was, we believe, the most genuine interpreter of Leninism in America.

To him we owe the building of the Communist party of which he was an incomparable pilot. To this party he gave all his care in order to perfect it as a class political party, capable of accomplishing its tasks, and in the process of clarification he reproached the opportunists of all kinds, holding that the politics of the revolutionary class could not be based on low collaborating speculation, but on strategy, mobilization, fight without quar-

rel, now, what is the lesson the Socialist Party is supposed to be taught? "Unfortunately," says Mr. Ghent in the issue of Nov. 27th and Dec. 4, (1926), "so long as Mr. Berger can be elected to office, largely on his war record, in the predominantly alien bailiwick of Milwaukee, there is small hope of a change for the better. Yet the effort will have to be made. A socialism too narrow to include a sense of partnership in the national community and a decent respect for the institutions, history, traditions and folk-ways of the land of one's adoption is too sickly a plant to thrive in this soil."

It follows that if the Socialist Party's leadership wishes to save the party it would have to recall Berger for his anti-war stand and tell the alien bailiwick of Milwaukee to become Americanized. It would have to learn to respect American institutions, observe traditions, in a word become a respectable hundred-percenter.

Mr. Ghent warns the Socialist Party to eliminate the subject of war from its propaganda. "To boast of the party's seditious attitude during the recent war is but to strengthen the popular conviction of its intractable alien-mindedness and to push it into further isolation. . . . The only war of which we can be certain that it will be opposed by every pacifist, is a war in behalf of the people and government of the United States. But as for other wars, your true pacifist hardly and chooses. . . . There was piously a professed pacifist in the United States who did not work himself into a frenzy of exaltation over the Soviet invasion of Poland in the summer of 1920."

Sure, Mr. Ghent is no pacifist. Not in vain was he on Wilson's band wagon, where he rubbed shoulders with the Burlesons and Palmers, and the "socialist" Pilsudsky is still dear to his heart, for did he not lead war with Russia in "behalf of his people and government?"

Another lesson the old "socialist teacher" is ready to impart to the Socialist Party, is very interesting (not in itself but as a characteristic of the Socialist Party which lends such an attentive ear to it), for it is a new brand of socialism—not an alien one, namely "trade-unionism, social-legislation, welfare work, diffusion of stock ownership, the federal reserve system, the International Labor Office, industrial Locarnos, the League of Nations." To "respect tradition" is to support the candidates of that capitalist party which favors

the A. F. of L. Mr. Ghent maintains that the Socialist Party is further away from the trade union movement than ever before and that this is due (besides its alien and pacifist policies) to its favorable attitude in the past to the Soviet Republic.

He says: "The tactics of the party leaders had reached an extreme stage of dishonesty and dishonor. For the oligarchy in Moscow there was one kind of argument and profession, for the people of the United States a kind directly the opposite. . . . The result of this shameful duplicity was exactly what any intelligent person could have foreseen. . . . With the advent of the Bolshevik terror the party found a new field for the exercise of its wrongheadedness and folly, and in its servility to that regime it renounced its support of democracy, civil liberty, legal processes and whatever vestiges of Social democracy it had till then retained."

What is the conclusion Mr. Ghent reaches? "What still persists of the insane and inhuman revolutionism to which it became addicted in the worst period of its servility to Moscow must be extirpated and the whole mad delusion repudiated."

Mr. Ghent is right when he accuses the Socialist Party of hypocrisy. Of course, his own stand in relation to the Soviet was that of a Wall Street funkier. If he were an "intelligent person" he would realize that the "insane and inhuman revolutionism" has been "extirpated," long since and the Socialist Party is now above reproach. At present he may join hands with the leaders on the basis of a common cause—a deadly fight against the progressive forces in the American labor movement.

That the Socialist Party offers its "columns to such traitors as Ghent, is very symptomatic. Its leaders are ready to liquidate the remnants of socialism. They are recanting their past sympathetic attitude to the Soviet government; they are ready to join forces with such reactionaries as Ghent. For this purpose they are ready to pay the price and to turn their cheeks to the slaps of the Ghents.

Or, perhaps, another reason induced the Socialist Party to expose itself? Pitying its readers and members, who languish from inactivity and boredom, the "New Leader" may have decided, in a Christian like manner, to offer its meagre body to be publicly flogged in order to stir the blood of the phlegmatic membership and move it to action.

Shoe Workers Pledge To Keep Up Struggle To Emancipate Labor

Shoe Workers Protective Union, Local No. 53, New York, have adopted the following resolution on the death of C. E. Ruthenberg: "Whereas, the working class of America has lost a great leader from its ranks by the sudden death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Therefore, be it resolved, that Local No. 53, Shoe Workers Protective Union, goes on record to commemorate him and keep up the struggle to emancipate the working class.

"And be it further resolved, that this resolution be forwarded to all of the labor press."

Max Hein, Secretary, Local No. 53, S. W. P. U.

ters and without sparing blows against capitalism.

The theoretical work of C. E. Ruthenberg cannot be detached from the political, because both form an inseparable whole. During the world war, he was the leader of the Marxian left. Grounded in his Marxian education and possessing historical intuition fortified by the perfect knowledge of the economic development of this nation, he fought against the various opportunist tendencies and groups. While not well known yet by the great crowds, like the traditional chiefs of the social democracy, he, at the head of the socialist delegation from Ohio, introduced at the St. Louis convention a motion against war. The motion was shouted by several officials.

He had seen also the shameful end of the Second International on August 4th, 1914, and had been present in spirit at the conference of the Marxian left groups in Kienthal and Zimmerwald. He had accepted also with enthusiasm the words of Lenin: "Let us turn the Imperialism into a class war." For these convictions of his, he risked jail and the most infamous persecution.

After the shameful end of the Second International, it had become necessary to found a new International and this necessity became a throbbing reality in 1919, when in the capital of the First Worker's State, was constituted the Third International, upon the solid foundations of the Marxian doctrine.

C. E. Ruthenberg was at his place. He greeted the event with a heart full of joy. He too had struggled to re-establish the revolutionary conception and program in the Socialist movement of America and finished this work of his by founding the

Communist Party of America, of which he became the leader. Facing jail anew as well as other persecution, he actuated in the practical class struggle the principles which he defended in the field of doctrinal criticism.

The struggle for complete clarification still continues. Like Lenin, he affirmed that the Party cannot lead the proletariat to victory if it does not succeed in liberating itself of traitors, hesitant members and opportunists. It is necessary to resort to a cut of the diseased parts of the body. He smiled when he was called sectarian and disruptive, being sure of himself and of his work. His dream was expressed in his last words on his death bed: "Give the Party the theoretical and practical weapons, the perfected structure, a body of disciplined members to face the revolutionary events, as instruments of action and of battle."

Our chief has left his work. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg departs from us at a time when his work and his counsel were so precious against black reaction. The Communists lose their best leader, the American Proletariat loses a fighter, the colonial people one of the hardest fighters for their rights, the Communist International one of its bravest militants. What does all this mean to us? What will be the consequence of the disappearance of this man, who has permeated our movement with his knowledge and with his sacrifice? C. E. Ruthenberg is dead, but there survives his handiwork: the Communist Party of America, the political party of the working class of this nation!

"Novy Mir" Weekly, N. Y.—"Grief-stricken by the dreadful news of the untimely death of our beloved comrade, Charles E. Ruthenberg, we feel, however, confident that this heavy blow of the blind forces of nature, while depriving us of our most tried fighter, who led the Communist movement in the United States from its very inception, shall only the more consolidate the fighting ranks of the Communist Party by imparting on the whole membership the consciousness of double responsibility, by penetrating it with the spirit of the most self sacrificing devotion to the cause of the proletarian revolution, which distinguished the whole life and work of our unforgettable comrade and leader, C. E. Ruthenberg."

West Philadelphia Workers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—"Words fail to express the loss to the American working class by the untimely death of our leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. Our consolation will be that we will continue to carry on as he had tirelessly taught us to work for freeing the working class."

DRAMA

Fritz Busch to Return Here Next Season

Fritz Busch, who made his last appearance of the present season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium, has accepted the invitation of the Symphony Society of New York to return next season. It was announced by Harry Harkness Flagler, the society's president. The Dresden conductor will be back here for the opening concert of 1927-28 in Carnegie Hall on October 21, and will remain for a longer period than he passed here this season.

Mr. Busch sailed last night to resume his post at Dresden, which has been filled during his absence by Richard Strauss. In May he will take his company to Geneva, at the invitation of the League of Nations, on the occasion of the international music festival.

Mr. Busch, it was said yesterday, will be here next season until about January 1, followed by Walter Damrosch as guest conductor, with a third guest to complete the season.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Harry Davenport and Ellen Southbrook are the latest additions to the cast of "Lost," the new drama by A. E. Thomas and George Agnew Chamberlain, which opens at the Mansfield Theatre next Monday night.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening: "Lucky," Charles Dillingham's new musical show, at the new Amsterdam, and "The Spider," a crook play by Fulton Oursler and Lowell Brentano, at Chanin's 46th Street theatre.

Alfred Hickman is directing "Fog Bound," the new play by Hugh Stanslaus Stange in which Richard Herndon will present Nance O'Neill in New Haven, Conn. next Monday. Other players in the cast include: Curtis Cooksey, Alfred Hickman, Betty Linley, Clara Blandick, Percival Vivian, Dorothy Elin, Lois Ross, Parker Penelly and William Johnston.

Another Theatre Guild possibility for next season is a new play, "The Genius and His Brother" by Sil-Vara, the Viennese playwright and journalist, which the Guild has just acquired.

"It's a Wow," a comedy by Bert J. Morton, has been placed in rehearsal by Albert Bannister. The play is scheduled to open here early in April.

Sophie Tucker and Ben Bernie and

ELEANOR PAINTER



Star of "The Nightingale," now in its final week at Jolson's Theatre.

his orchestra joined the new Spring edition of "Gay Pares" at the Winter Garden last night.

Cliff O'Rourke, the Irish tenor, joined the "Earl Carroll Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre last night.

"Fiesta," by Michael Gold, a play with a Mexican setting, will open Wednesday, April 6, at the Fifty-second Street Theatre. Robert Milton is directing this third production of the New Playwrights Theatre.

Em Jo Basshe's "Earth" was transferred last night to the Grove Street Theatre, where it will play indefinitely. "Loud Speaker" will continue at the 52nd Street, until Michael Gold's "Fiesta" opens, when the two plays will alternate.

The repertoire at the 14th Street theatre this week will include four performances of "Cradle Song," Monday night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees; "John Gabriel Borkman," Tuesday night; "Inheritors" Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn, and the Denishawn Dancers, at Carnegie Hall on April 4, 5 and 6, will present a program of Oriental dances, the result of their eighteen months of travel in the East.

The Oratorio Society will give the first complete performance in this city of Bach's B minor Mass at Carnegie Hall, Thursday evening, April 20.

AMUSEMENTS

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Mats. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15. Evs. 8:00-12.

RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE STARTS; TWO CHICAGO MEETINGS

The Ruthenberg recruiting drive is in full swing. Reports are beginning to arrive of the first meetings arranged to secure new members for The Workers (Communist) Party as part of the drive.

Chicago has already arranged two meetings for this week. The first one will be held Thursday, March 24, at Northwestern Hall, North and Western avenues under the auspices of Section 6 of The Workers (Communist) Party. Jay Lovestone, Acting General Secretary of the party will lecture on the work of Ruthenberg in relation to the Communist movement and the lessons to be learned from it. All workers are invited to the meeting. Admission free.

Friday, March 25, a membership drive meeting will be held at the South Side Community House, 3201 South Wabash Ave. It will be addressed by Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee of The Workers (Communist) Party and editor of

The Communist. All friends and sympathizers are welcome.

The tenor of these meetings as well as all of the recruiting work is based on the slogan: "Ruthenberg died building the workers' cause—Communism; Build The Workers (Communist) Party in America!"

Close the Ranks
Nucleus 2, Workers Party, Cleveland, O.—"The death of Comrade Ruthenberg, the leader of our Party, has done irreparable harm to the Party. Comrade Ruthenberg's devotion to the Party, his keen mind and unquestioned leadership have been the guide for our Party in the difficult position in which it has had to perform its work."

"The death of Comrade Ruthenberg demands that our ranks be closed, that every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel, and with redoubled energy do everything in his power to build up the Party, as the best testimony that we can erect to the memory of our departed leader."

"Let's Fight On!" will be the slogan of our nucleus.

Tenants In Outlying Boros Must Pay High Rents In Spite of Big Fire Peril

The perilous quarters workers are forced to live in, and pay high rents for, are discussed today by Will de Kalb, DAILY WORKER housing investigator. In the next article in the series, the machinations of those who created the housing shortage will be exposed.

By WILL DE KALB.

If rents were to continue their skyward climb, maybe you'd be willing to live in constant danger of your sleep being interrupted by the frenzied cry of "Fire!"

Maybe you'd be willing to take a chance on being carried out of a burning bedroom by a stalwart fireman, down a aerial ladder with only a sharpened hook on the ladder's end and the fireman's arm between you and an eternal death.

May Burn Tonight.

Maybe, though for most of us it'll be quite a strain on the imagination, you might be willing to hazard going to sleep in spite of the possibility of being burned to charcoal in the event of a fire.

Perhaps, if conditions forced you to, as they do to those who live in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, you might acquiesce; but you wouldn't want to pay forty-two dollars a month for the privilege. But that is what the tenants of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond must pay, living under the conditions sketched above.

Just glance over this table:

Section	Wage	Rental	Percent
Brownsville	\$38	\$45	20%
Average for Brooklyn	\$38	\$46	30%
Other sections	\$38	\$48	31%
Queens	\$38	\$42	31%
Richmond	\$38	\$38	29%

Fortunately, for the tenants as well as the crooked landlords, there have been no great fire disasters so far. As many as six people have perished in tenement fires, but that is not enough to rouse the public ire. The fact that there has been no great disaster is no fault of the crooked landlords and their political lackeys; it is a result of the work of the firemen and policemen.

Dangerous Life.

The figures speak for themselves. That workers should be forced to live in such perilous quarters is an indictment against the ruling class in itself; but that they must pay sky-high prices for the privilege of enduring their lives in an absolute proof of the existence of a housing shortage.

In tomorrow's article, those who are responsible for the housing situation will be exposed, and in subsequent articles, the various remedies offered by civic bodies and other organizations will be discussed, and the remedy offered by the Workers (Communist) Party will be treated in full.

Up Shot By Brother at Party.

A policeman's careless handling of his revolver following an all-night party causing an accidental shot, was today believed to have been responsible for the death of his brother, Joseph Perkins, 29, also a policeman.

Roy Perkins, who claims his revolver went off accidentally, is twenty-four years old and a policeman of sixty days standing.

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Cinderella Bride May Now Grace the Employment Agency

The dreams of ease and luxury which "Peaches" Heenan, Browning, cherished and which were to be paid for by her elderly fat and foolish husband, the wealthy realtor, Edward W. Browning, blew up into thin air yesterday.

When Justice A. H. F. Seeger, who heard the engaging details of the famous counter-suit for separation handed down his decision it was found that "Daddy" had won on all points. What this means is that he will no longer be compelled to pay his wife (whom he acquired thru a paid advertisement) \$300 a week as alimony.

In a 3-year decision, the judge stated that "Peaches" had failed to back up her charges against the old real estate broker whose fondness for girls whose physical development outran their mental has cost him some goodly cash in the past few years.

City Club Men Would Sweeten Bitter Pill By Slight Increases

The conservative City Club yesterday vigorously denounced the proposed construction of the 60th Street-Queens tunnel and the extension of the city's debt limit by the \$300,000,000 subway bond amendment.

This organization, in attacking administration moves which they say will lead to an 8-cent fare, nevertheless went on record as favoring a 5-cent fare, which they declare "ought to be enough."

At the same time the club pointed out in its statement that if the present plans of the city administration materialize, it will mean "a continuous starvation of all other needs of the people of the city—such as parks, playgrounds, beaches, schools, waste disposal and many other things—which are not to be tolerated."

Albany Bill to Hinder Petty Graft; Does Not Stop the Big Rake Off

ALBANY, March 21.—A campaign to do away with unofficial graft and bribery in the business and the professions has been started here with the introduction of the Pearson anti-bribery bill.

The present bill is made necessary, according to its sponsor, because of the fact that a previous bill passed several years ago has become a dead letter because of the strictness of its provisions. As that law now stands both the bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Consequently neither is eager to testify against the other.

The present bill is not intended against large-scale grafting, it is reported, but primarily against household servants and chauffeurs. It is said that secret commissions and rebates are given to chauffeurs for uniforms and motor accessories for which employers pay full prices.

Grand Ball for Worker Housewives, March 26th

Plans are now being made for a grand concert and ball by the United Council of Working Class Housewives at the Manhattan Lyceum, 60 East 4th St., near 3rd Ave., on Saturday evening, March 26.

An elaborate program of entertainment is being planned on this occasion. Prizes will be awarded for excellence in a number of competitions. It is also announced that there will even be exhibitions of the Charleston and the Black Bottom.

The entire proceeds realized from this affair, it is announced, will be devoted toward strengthening the work and activities of the organization, which conducts relief for strikers.

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ITALIAN WORKERS DENOUNCE USE OF NEW INJUNCTION

Left Wing Speakers Tell of Treachery

(Continued from Page One) Sormenti who was the first speaker; and the same enthusiasm was shown when Joseph Di Mola, the shop chairman who was nearly killed by right wing gangsters two months ago, added his comments on the treachery of the International officials who not only attacked workers physically but attacked them with the bosses' legal weapon, the injunction.

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Clock and Dressmakers' Joint Board, Rebecca Grecht, and Francesco Coco also spoke on the injunction taken out by Luigi Antonini against union members; and at the close of the meeting the workers unanimously adopted a resolution on this important matter. A police captain and 6 officers also attended this meeting, but it remained orderly and quiet.

Anti-Injunction Resolution. Whereas an injunction has been applied for and obtained by Luigi Antonini, henchman of Sigman, and manager of Local 89 of the I. L. G. W. U., and

Whereas this injunction is directed against the legally elected officers of the Joint Board and against members of Local 89 itself, and

Whereas the corrupt International misleaders have had recourse to an injunction obtained for the purpose of fighting the membership although all of the labor movement, both conservative and progressive, has condemned the use of the injunction in labor disputes as an iniquitous judicial abuse, and

Whereas, labor is at present engaged in a fight to eliminate the injunction in all labor disputes, and at this present moment the New York labor movement is engaged in a legislative effort at Albany to eliminate its use, in which effort Local 89 has cooperated, and

Whereas, Luigi Antonini has himself declared in his signed article in the Facisti paper "Il Progresso Italiano," that part of the purpose of the injunction is to force members who dissent from his misuse to form another organization outside of the union, therefore it is resolved

That the trade unionists assembled at Manhattan Lyceum on Monday, March 21, declare this to be another of Sigman's and Antonini's alliance with the bosses and with the injunction-issuing judges and all the dark forces of reaction and corruption, and we further declare that the injunction is proof of their union-splitting policies, just as Antonini has intimated in the organ of Fascism for which he writes articles, and we further

Resolve that we call upon the labor movement to disown this infamous action and drive such men, who will avail themselves of an injunction against the membership out of the labor movement.

Reactionary Group Has Popular Education Plan For the Country Town

Proposals for radically changing present-day methods of teaching were announced yesterday by the National Community Foundation, which has been organized to "promote a nationwide program of popular education and culture for towns and country communities."

If this organization has its way the educational process will follow what people want to know, rather than what others think they should be taught.

In spite of the challenging implications contained in the manifesto of the foundation, hope for any significant changes in modern educational methods is dispelled by the discovery that the New York committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. S. Parker Cadman, Gen. Samuel McRoberts and Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Sinclair Money Gets To Work; Battery of Big Lawyers Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Challenging the conviction of Harry P. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, on 20 points of error, attorneys for the wealthy oil man today filed a petition for new trial before Justice William H. Taft in the district supreme court.

Sinclair was convicted last Thursday on four counts charging contempt of the senate after a jury in Justice Hitt's court had been out more than 8 hours. The trial grew out of Sinclair's refusal in March, 1924, to answer certain questions of the senate oil investigating committee.

Smith Creates More Jobs. ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Governor Smith yesterday signed the Westall bill, abolishing the state fair commission, and creating in its place an advisory committee of nine members in the state agriculture department. J. Dan Akerman of Syracuse, will head the committee and head the activities of the fair.

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GREEN AND McGRADY BOAST OF POLICE AID AS THEY BEG MONEY

(Continued from Page One)

time. He has evidently decided to disavow his share in the summoning of the meeting last night, and in spite of the fact that THE DAILY WORKER yesterday published a facsimile of the call, in which it is clearly stated over the signatures of Ryan and Coughlin that Green requested the meeting, the A. F. of L. president began by an invasion. "I was invited to be present," he said, to speak as the chosen representative of millions. Earlier in the day, he had stated to THE DAILY WORKER reporter, over the telephone that he did not know what the meeting was for or would do.

Not A Good Speech.

Green told a rambling story of the fur workers' strike in New York, trying to say that Ben Gold invited an investigation during the strike, but that the president of the A. F. of L. and its executive board would not do this while the strike was on. When the struggle was ended, he thought they should investigate, and knew they would find startling facts, which however, were even more startling than could be expected.

"I wish I could tell you what all these facts were," said Green, and thus nearly skipped past another point.

Fat Boys Were There.

The platform at the special meeting was crowded with trade union bureaucrats. They included, Matthew Woll, Edward McGrady, Hugh Frayne, and John Sullivan. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the council, presided.

Ryan spoke briefly before introducing the first speaker. He said that the American Federation of Labor has been asked by the Furriers Union to remove the Communists from their ranks.

Capitalist Reporters.

The capitalist press was well represented. Before the opening of the meeting Louis Stark, labor editor of the New York Times and John O'Leary of the World bowed to President Green.

The composition of the meeting was different from that of any ordinary Central Trades meeting. Fifty per cent of the audience were Jewish, readers of the Forward, while a regular meeting of the council would be conspicuous by their absence.

"Rebbery."

Green read off a bewildering list of names, of figures, of police support to have been bribed and of unionists supposed to have bribed them, but gave no proof, and again ducked aside from any definite statement as to whether Tammany Hall's honest cops had been bought out by Moscow, or not. Apparently the often reiterated fact that the police were with the right wing must have struck even Green as a little contradictory to this part of his charges.

Taxi Driver Gets Low Pay; Forced to Serve Same Low Characters

The taxi-driver's life is a hard one, pay is bad, and his fares are often very bad, says Sol Auerbach, winner of the New York Nation's first prize for a write-up of American college students' summer work.

In his article Auerbach wrote about pay: "We were paid on purely commission basis of 33 1/3 percent. The cab people had the Sesquicentennial hysteria. There were twice as many Yellow Cabs on the street as in a normal summer. The average pay was about \$20 a week to which can be added \$10 in tips."

Further: "I 'played' regularly, after 1 a. m., the busiest street intersection of West Philadelphia. On the second story of one corner building was a large gambling joint. A few doors along, a saloon. A door or two on the other side, a cafe where drink and women were for sale. Two girls also 'played' that corner regularly. Every night they were there and every night they were 'picked up,' sometimes by cops, sometimes by smart men in automobiles. Many a girl was transferred from a private car on that corner to a cab to be taken home. Men have stepped into my cab to go home and have picked a companion out of the street. I have had to lift drunks out of my cab who were so powerless that they could not open the door. During the day this corner is the business and trading center for the respectable families of West Philadelphia. These things do not happen once a week, or even once a night, but all night long in all parts of the city."

Leaders Seek Cure for Economic Depression in Jewish Land of Promise

There are more than 10,000 workers unemployed in Palestine, it was disclosed at a bon voyage dinner to Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. A number of speakers favored enlisting the financial aid of wealthy Jews who have not yet contributed to the Zionist movement.

Weizmann soon leaves for Palestine at the head of a commission to study economic conditions there.

May Expel International. The charge of dual unionism was not neglected. Ben Gold, according to Green, is leading a "dual union." That whole union has been officially expelled by its superiors, with the blessing of Green, and therefore it is dual to any new one that may be started under Green's auspices.

Not only that, said Green, "if the whole International Furriers Union surrenders to the Communists, if it follows Gold, then the whole union must be expelled, and will be a dual organization."

Addresses the Injunction. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was congratulated; "the A. F. of L. looks with admiring interest and sympathy on how the I. L. G. W. U. has cleaned the union of men sympathetic to Communists, if not Communists, and established the dominance of the A. F. of L." referring presumably to the Italian local injunctions. "Be assured the A. F. of L. will stay with them in their fight, to the bitter end; may God speed their work!"

Well Sees Russian Gold. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor said in part: "Soviet Russia is to be seen on the streets trying to overthrow our government. They have no decency."

"It is a question of American government or Communism."

"Communist work is not only being carried on in the needle trades. They are working in every trade union thru the Trade Union Educational League and the nucleus of the Workers Party."

"We must rid ourselves from these vermin and so must every worker."

Gold's Statement.

"It looks as tho the Special Reorganization Committee of the A. F. of L., and the officials of the International Fur Workers' Union had had to issue a call for help," said Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, when asked what he thought about the special conference.

"Evidently not even the collaboration of the police force, about which McGrady brags, has been sufficient to dissolve and expel the fur workers."

Workers Threatened Daily. "Four detectives are accompanying vice-president Winnick thru the fur market each day now, and the officers join in threatening the workers with beatings if they do not proceed to register with the International at once. The workers are not being terrorized, but these reactionary forces are making every attempt to persecute them."

Others commenting on this conference that possibly the American Federation of Labor was seeking a little publicity on its red-baiting work so that it could make an appeal for funds. It is rumored that cash has not been rolling in very fast for this good cause.

Journalism Class Tonight Hearing Roller and Lyons

Arnold Roller and Eugene Lyons will lead the labor journalism class at Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., top floor, at 8 o'clock.

Lyons will take the class over the news of the week, telling how newspapermen are covering the big stories. Roller—an expert on Latin-American journalism—will tell of the newspaper world of South America.

Censors Make Progress. ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Republican leaders have given their approval to the Wales bill strengthening penal law provisions against the production of indecent plays. The measure is scheduled for passage in the final days of the session it developed today.

The bill makes all persons connected with a production found indecent, guilty of misdemeanors, and provides for the closing for one year of theatres in which such shows are staged. It also makes a single scene or passage in the script of a play sufficient for the barring of the whole production.

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The pulp and paper industry established a new record in 1926, according to Norman W. Wilson, President of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He said further, "This puts our business in the billion-dollars-a-year class. We now rank seventh in the country's important industries. . . . Annual consumption of newsprint now runs nearly sixty pounds per capita."

The question is not only how much paper is being produced, and how much the total business amounts to. The question is, "What are the workers getting out of it?" "What is being done for the workers with the sixty pounds per capita?" There is no doubt that the very human desire for news, the healthy curiosity which the workers show in their search for the reports of the latest events of the day, are being exploited for the sake of deriving millions of dollars of profits for the pulp manufacturers, publishers and advertisers of the paper. Any trash is crammed into the paper that the worker is willing to buy, so that he may render his tribute in the form of profits to these vultures of the newspaper field.

The DAILY WORKER does not sell this sort of stuff. The DAILY WORKER is the workers' own organ and weapon in their effort to organize themselves and fight for better conditions for themselves and their families. For this reason the movement for the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund should be supported by every intelligent worker. The DAILY WORKER with the aid of the Sustaining Fund will develop and grow. It will be the only guarantee that the workers will receive their share of the "sixty pounds per capita." It is the only organ which is fighting for the right of the workers to ultimately claim the full "sixty pounds per capita" for themselves. Support the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund and help to build the newspaper of the workers against the newspaper of the paper manufacturers, the publishers, and the exploiting class.—BERT MILLER.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS BEGIN THEIR DRIVE WITH A MEETING AT HOTEL WORKERS HALL

The first of a series of mass meetings for the purpose of getting the organizing campaign of the thousands of hotel and restaurant workers under way will be held tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Hotel Workers' Hall, 135 West 51st Street at 9 o'clock.

P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizing secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union and H. M. Weeks, labor journalist, will be among the speakers who will point out the vital necessity for the immediate organization of the thousands of workers in the various hotels, restaurants and clubs in New York City.

Preliminary organization work has been going on for some time, according to Cosgrove, and the prospects for the formation of locals throughout the city is very bright.

The working conditions and wages of the hotel and restaurant workers

in this city are worse than that of any other group of workers in New York. In many cases 12 hours is the regular work-day, and wages fluctuate, in the case of the waiters, from nothing to \$10 a week; waiters and bus boys work for equally miserable pay.

Night Workers Section Of Party to Meet Wed.

A general membership meeting of the night workers section of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tomorrow afternoon (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock at 108 East 14th Street.

Especially important business will be taken up at that time, according to J. Mares, section organizer, and each unit organizer will be expected to bring a complete list of the membership of the various respective units, together with addresses and standing.

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BRING YOUR FRIENDS ALONG.

Chinese Womanhood in Appeal to the Workers and Farmers of America

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE cabled reports girdled the globe in the early hours of Monday, March 21, that "The Chinese Nationalists have entered the native city of Shanghai."

This inspiring event marks an important milestone in the forward march of the Chinese revolution. To the extent that the workers of other nations, where capitalism still rules, understand the significance of this tremendous event, to that extent will they become valuable allies of the Chinese workers and peasants in pursuing their present successes to greater triumphs, driving all the foreign imperialists into the Pacific and establishing labor as the ruling power in their land.

The ultimate goal of the Chinese revolution may still be considered to be a long way off. Great obstacles must yet be overcome. The military forces in the Shanghai settlement of the imperialist invaders numbers about 20,000 trained soldiers, schooled to obey the commands of the profit takers. These are the Hessians of a dozen nations including the United States.

"Dollar Diplomacy," in defending the interests of the American profiteers, has rushed 1,800 marines and 2,000 bluejackets to Shanghai. The warships of a dozen nations, with those of the United States as numerous as the battleships of other countries, stand off shore with guns ready for action.

When the Nationalists took Hankow, the invaders were not ready for drastic action against the revolution. The imperialist diplomats have tried, by every trick of their dubious trade, to postpone the taking of Shanghai. They lied to the world by sending forth the impression that troops and warships were not being sent to Shanghai, "that they would be diverted." Yet the American transport, Chaumont, under full steam rushed with 1,800 marines direct from San Diego, Calif., to the important Chinese seaport of Shanghai, one of three most vulnerable spots of American imperialism at the present moment, Mexico and Nicaragua being the other two. Tricky negotiations were opened with the Nationalist leaders in an effort to halt the victorious march of the Kuomintang forces down the valley of the Yangtze Kiang. If the Nationalist forces could only be held at bay long enough, then the spring waters would swell the banks of the Yangtze Kiang and make it possible for foreign warships to steam inland and take up more strategic positions to threaten the power of the people.

American labor, in common with the workers of other countries, must anticipate the next step of the imperialists by voicing in a determined manner their solidarity with the Chinese masses.

It has been repeatedly urged that the Chinese in this country, many of them organized into the Kuomintang (the Chinese Nationalist Party), become more active in educating the workers and farmers of this country, their natural allies, as to the conditions in China and the nature of the support that American labor can and must give to this struggle.

It is therefore encouraging to receive a letter from Alice Sum, of the Women's Section of the Kuomintang, 394 Seventh Street, Oakland, Calif., indicating that progress is being made in this direction. The letter is accompanied by a resolution. Both these documents are herewith published in full as they not only contain an urge for action on the part of American labor, but represent in themselves a new and historic development in the creation of a closer unity between the exploited masses of the United States and China. The letter is dated Feb. 28, 1927, and reads:

THE LETTER.

"Dear Friends—Many prominent Americans have expressed their conviction that in the near future the Chinese people will free themselves from all foreign control, that the Nationalist Government which enjoys the entire confidence of the people, will unify the whole country and that the Chinese nation will gain its independence and become a full-fledged sovereign state in the family of nations.

"There is one great danger at this time, and that is the presence of foreign troops and foreign warships in China. The enclosed resolution calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops and warships from China.

"We sincerely hope that your organization will take action favorable to this liberation movement of the Chinese people. May we ask that you will be so kind as to notify us of the action that you have already taken or will take in this matter. Sincerely yours, Alice Sum.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered is as follows:

"WHEREAS: The Chinese nation, thru the Nationalist Movement is now engaged in a final struggle to free the four hundred million of its people and the Chinese government from the domination and control of foreign nations, and

"WHEREAS: The present Nationalist Movement has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist government supports and helps the organized labor movement of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist army has proven able to restore and maintain order in all the territory under its influence, and

"RESOLVED: That we, — are in full sympathy with the national aspirations of the Chinese to become a nation free from foreign control, and be it further

"RESOLVED: That we are opposed to the sending of American troops and warships to Chinese territory and waters, and be it finally

"RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the state department of the United States."

There isn't an organization of any kind, of the workers in the cities or on the land, that should not pass that resolution and carry out its simple request. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER ought to make himself responsible for bringing up that resolution and having it adopted in at least one organization of workers or farmers.

It should be an additional inspiration that this urge to action comes from Chinese women. On the day that the Nationalist troops were entering Shanghai, International Woman's Day was being celebrated at Kiukiang and Nanking, as it had been celebrated previously in many other cities, with giant demonstrations attended by thousands of women. Among the slogans at these mass meetings were equality of the sexes, down with polygamy, down with infant marriage, freedom of marriage and divorce, women re-marrying should not be despised and women should join in the revolution.

The victory of Russia's workers and farmers, that got underway with the overthrow of the Czar ten years ago this month, released the womanhood of that country from the burden of centuries. This emancipation of the world's womanhood is being continued in China today, as a part of the greater Chinese liberation movement that aims toward the freeing of the Chinese masses from the imperialist yoke, thus weakening imperialism in all the home countries, a fact that should be welcome to all oppressed wage workers and exploited farmers. This should especially be true of the United States. Chinese womanhood appeals to American labor today to enlist more energetically in this growing struggle.

What Is a Proletarian Play?

EDITORS NOTE—THE DAILY WORKER does not take any responsibility for the views set forth below. We think that the writer has covered a tremendous range of speculation in some 1100 words and that the questions he raises might well make even bolder comrades quail. We feel about his article much as Bukharin did about Triest's speech on the international situation at the last session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International.

"On the whole, however, my impression of the speech was not unfavorable. Comrade Treinc pondered deeply about these questions, he is not always right, but in these days even to ponder is a virtue."

By HARBOR ALLEN.

I SAID in a review of Em Jo Bashe's fervent Negro play, "Earth," (now at the 52nd Street Theatre): "What is a proletarian play? Is it Karl Marx' manifesto recited by a chorus in overalls, with two intermissions, on a Russian setting?" I have had replies, some of them hot. In due time there will be printed a symposium in this column on the question.

So far as I know there has been no proletarian play yet written in English. Some plays have elements, hints of what a proletarian play will contain.

The five playwrights in the New Playwrights Theatre are teased by the question. They are willing to discuss it, argue it. In some of their work they come close to writing working class drama. But two or three of them, the older ones, shy away from it. They are terrified by "propaganda." "Propaganda isn't art."

John Howard Lawson believes there is altogether too much "sloppy talk" about proletarian art. Maybe he is right. More than one fine movement has been talked to death. He says further that there is no working class audience for the English theatre. And maybe there too, for the time being, he is right. As soon as there is a working class audience, as soon as it makes its wants felt, there will be working class plays. It is an old revolutionary maxim that the artist trails social upheavals; he can only reflect them, give them some eloquence; he cannot create them.

The Jewish population of New York has made the biggest steps toward proletarian drama, mainly because among them the left-wing is most articulate, probably most intelligent and organized. Yet "Her Crime," by Comrade Olgin, remains an idea rather than a play; and except for one or two scenes, a few characters, and an atmosphere, "Shop" is a stale melodrama. What else has America to offer?

Still, the workers' drama is coming. What it will sound like, nobody can say for sure. But I suspect it will have many of the virtues of Mr. Bashe's "Earth." "Earth" is a fierce, hot study of religious frenzy. Its people are peasants. They talk with the ringing simplicity of peasants. Their emotions run untrammelled, a burning torrent. Deborah, the Negro mother, never reasons things out. She feels.

Without building up a honeycomb of rationalization around her, she goes straight to the crux of the religious fraud. If God is the God he is supposed to be, she says, he will be square, he won't cheat, he won't steal, he won't go back on his bargains.

My Country 'Tis of Thee

By NAT KAPLAN.

And Then Jump!—A wag on the editorial staff of the republican Brooklyn Standard Union suggests that Mr. Coolidge, who is looking for a vacation site that is "high, healthy and accessible," try the Woolworth tower.

Pardon My Glove.—Big business is responsible for ring decadence. More than one pugilist has been spoiled for his trade by an overzealous press agent. Then along came the plastic surgeon.

Now a pugilistic headline, accepted by the haughty monde, becomes a careful and self-conscious as an old time virgin at an old-time National Winter Garden performance.

Attention U. S. Chamber Of Commerce.—One hundred years ago, on March 26, 1827, Ludwig von Beethoven died in Vienna. The centennial of this event will be celebrated all over the world. Real 100 per cent Americans will look askance at this tribute, this attempt to demonstrate that music transcends national tongues and barriers. Worse than that, the master's stonal and polytonal departures anticipated the advent of our ultra-moderns.

Sweet Spirits Of Nitre!—"Is The Tabloid Press a Public Nuisance?" The subject of the March 15 radio debate between Herr Professor Oswald Garrison Villard and Martin Weyrauch, assistant managing editor of the Graphic.

The winner will be the tabloids' circulation departments.

Opportunity.—By far the most important musical note of the year—transcending even the production of The King's Henchman—Eddie Mayo,

When he does, she is through with him. "Get yourself a God," she tells him, "so he can judge you for all the sins you've done."

If it were not for its preoccupation with religion, and if it dealt with workers or peasants less primitive, "Earth" could qualify as a close approach to proletarian drama. At least it has something of the form of a workers' play. Like it, a workers' play will shun plot, sentimental love scenes, picaresque reality; it will fly straight for the big, the essential things. Like it, a workers' play will go out in the fields, the huts, the mountains, the haunts and homes and working places of the poor. And like it, too, in the workers' play there will be always the people in the background, the community; singing, yearning, fighting, sharing joys and sorrows.

And as we move toward this new kind of drama, many of the older forms of plays are doomed. The Ibsen problem play is doomed. The Shaw satire is doomed. Already there seems hardly any room for the pettiness of "Craig's Wife" or a thousand other teapot tempests in which little people pound their little sex troubles against little drawing room walls. Why all this meanness, this insignificance, when there are mobs on the street, and swarms in the subway? When there are cirques and parades and battles and strikes? The individual doesn't count. He's too small; too powerless. It's the people, the mass, the current of life that matters. Why, when there is this organ to play on, this monster orchestra, why do so many dramatists prefer a tin whistle?

The tin whistle is doomed. Next we will have romantic plays, sweeping epics, glamour and turmoil on the stage. Maybe they will be such revolutionary plays as Schiller's "Robbers." Mike Gold's "Fiesta" (to be produced early in April at the 52nd Street Theatre) has captured in a comedy vein something of this sweep and color. Then, when Communism has triumphed, will come pedantic plays, like the old miracle plays, narrow, propagandistic. Who is to say they will lack art value? It will be a different sort of value, that's all; a folk art, the art of the ballads, of early paintings, of the songs of the people. And still later there will be a renaissance. A Communist Shakespeare will arise, an individual, yet one of the people. In a secure, blooming Communist country, he will pour out symphonies of action on the stage, drums beating, violins humming, basses rumbling, bugles blowing. That will be Communism's Golden Age.

After that? Well, even Communism must some day wither up, its blood grow cold. There will be satires, problem plays, intellectual discussions. New Shaws, new Ibsens will thumb their noses and snarl and sneer. And still later? New revolution, new romance? The cycle goes on. Or is it a spiral: round and round, but higher and higher?

Meanwhile, don't let them kid you. The drama has its roots in life. When life is thin and sickly, the drama grows pale and tired. When life runs red and juicy, the drama stirs into dance and song and movement. The ready sick child shows signs of new health. Already she waves an arm and skips a step. If you don't believe it, see "Pinwheel" and "Earth." In another 15 or 20 years, the drama will be roaring all over the theatre, a lusty child of a swaggering new society.

Brooklyn's latest recruit to the seven arts, who whistle in two tones simultaneously, on Sunday he made his debut as a WEAF performer.

Columbia Counts Noses.—The recent census taken at Nick Butler's schools at the up-to-date plant on Morningside Heights places the total at 35,229, the largest student body on this hemisphere. Unfortunately, the counting of noses disclosed more than a few which bore mute testimony to betraying their semitic origin. And silk-stocking Columbians are comparatively humble. Now Princeton—there's a place, small and fairly exclusive.

And Severest Critic.—THE DAILY WORKER Palm For Conspicuous Service goes to Irving Berlin's press agent, the guy who is responsible for the yarn about Berlin's barber pal.

Proletarian Puzzle.—Should it be "poor but honest" or "honest therefore poor"?

The winner of this absorbing contest is privileged to purchase the collected masterpieces of Arthur Brisbane, editor and reality expert.

A Suggestion.—The Rand School might do well to inaugurate a new course for right-wing "labor leaders." "Socialism As A Paying Proposition."

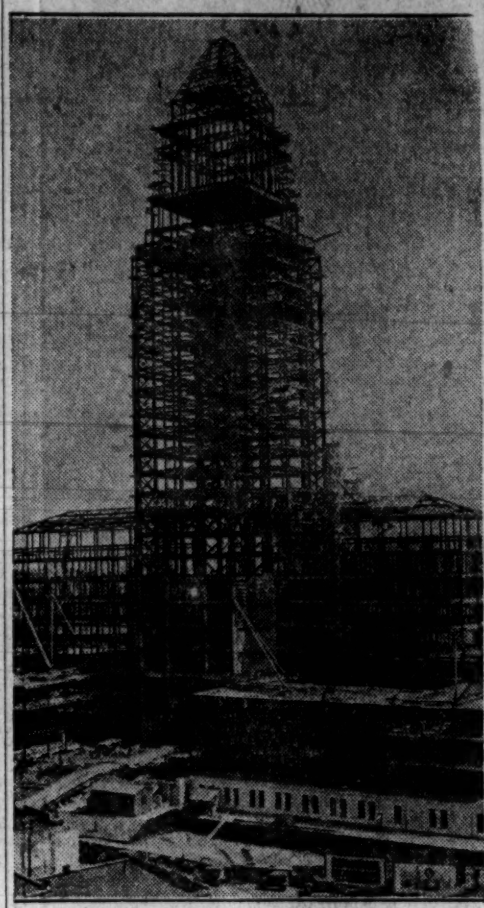
Ecclesiastical Note.—The high-hat, high-salaried liberal rabbis who loudly voice the fact that Jesus was one of our boys are among the first to rush to the defense of their christian fellow craftsmen, assailed by Sinclair Lewis.

Ain't dope—peddling solidarity grand?

Seize Spanish Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21.—The Spanish schooner Coral with twenty aliens and a crew of four on board was seized by Coast Guard Patrol Boat 278 at Loggerhead Key, twenty miles north of Key West, today.

Los Angeles Breaks Its Building Law



The city of Los Angeles, fearing earthquakes, and desiring to enrich real estate owners in the suburbs, has a law strictly limiting the height of buildings. When the city wanted to erect a skyscraper for a city hall, a special election was necessary to get a permit. The building costs six million dollars.

Service Pins for Workers

By ROBERT DUNN (Federated Press).

"Rewards and incentives" are favored tactics of personnel experts of the big anti-union corporations. How to make the worker hump his back a little more without any addition to the pay envelope has been developed into a science. Prizes, cash rewards, a share or two of company stock, a badge or a pin are among the devices used to get more production with a minimum outlay by the company.

First there is the "service pin" for long service with the company. At Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. the recipients of these gimcracks have been organized into a Service Pin Association, its purpose being announced by the company to "further loyalty, efficiency, co-operation and general welfare and happiness."

After 5 Years' Toil.

A worker receives one of the pins when he has been with the company 5 years or when he has become a graduate of the Flying Squadron Course. A member of the association may even subscribe to one share of stock, but if he "leaves the employment of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to go on strike" he is compelled to surrender his stock—and presumably his pin. When he returns to work, after the strike has been crushed by the Corporations Auxiliary Co. or some other spy company, "he will be considered as a new employee."

The Lorraine Mfg. Co., with cotton mills in Rhode Island has no association but it hands out "honor" pins to faithful employees. After 5 years the worker gets one star in his pin, after 10 years, two stars. After 25 years he receives a medal "studied with real jewels" and after 40 years, if he is still "loyal" and has not gone on strike, he receives a badge covered with "eight real sapphires." What the hockable value of these glittering baubles is not set forth in the company's literature.

"The Order of Service."

Standard Oil Co. of California has established among its workers "The Order of Service," which bestows a pin on those who have served long and faithfully. Diamonds appear in the pins awarded for the longer periods of slavery. On the worker who toils 30 years very special honors are showered. The ritual is explained in a company booklet called the "Standard Oil Spirit." It tells that in the case of a 30-year man "the presentation of the pin is by the president of the company. No matter where the employee may be stationed he and his wife, if he has one, are invited to San Francisco at company expense for the presentation."

In addition to these trinkets handed to the men for long services, the companies have a host of other prizes—for athletic superiority, for crack gardening, for excellence in boy scout work, for the best Charleston dancing. All these prizes of course are given in connection with various recreational and sports activities run by the company's service department.

Champion Coal Heaver.

But the most common rewards are given for big production, and for special feats of workmanship. A worker in a Bethlehem Steel Corporation mine in West Virginia pulls a gold medal for being the champion coal heaver in his mine. A similar reward is given to another miner who handles 538 tons of coal in 12 working days, "a prodigious record, experts declare."

Wall Street financial papers boast of these production stimulants. One of them recently predicted that the day is coming when as much interest will be aroused in contests with champion players in golf, football, swimming and tennis.

Make \$100,000.

Other prizes are given to workers for "suggestions." The workers are urged to drop these suggestions relating to production, efficiency, shop methods, etc. in a box. Every few months the company gives prizes ranging from \$5 to \$50 for these suggestions. The company may clean up \$100,000 on a \$10 suggestion, but as the official organ of the Utah Associated Industries says, "It makes the workers feel they are an integral part of the institution." This open shop paper adds: "Outside agencies (labor unions) that would interfere with the pleasant relations between management and men find no footholds in such an institution because the employees are sold to the boss and to the whole institution."

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

THE DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

BOOKS

WHITE COLLAR SLAVES.

Clerical Salaries in the United States (National Industrial Conference Board, 1926).

This study is by an organization that has always been hostile to labor. Nevertheless it is of value because there are few existing statistics on the wages of the white collar worker.

The figures of the Conference Board destroy any remaining illusions that these workers are better off economically than the factory workers. The bulk of the clerical workers draw such salaries as: \$15-16.50 for typists (an experienced typist may get as high as \$22); \$14-19 for file clerks; \$18-20 for general clerks; \$20-22 for stenographers.

Women form the majority of the white collar slaves and they are more exploited than the men. Very few women are in the "upper strata" of comparatively well-paid workers. For routine clerical jobs women average from \$6 to \$10 less a week than men doing the same work. Not that the men get such high wages, for in six general clerical jobs in which men predominate the average given by the Conference Board is somewhat less than \$25 a week. This is more than two dollars less per week than the average which the Conference Board has figured for factory workers.

The Conference Board always gives the "cheerful" side of labor statistics but even so we can get an idea from these figures of the extent of exploitation of American white-collar workers. There are over three million office workers in the United States—about 8% of all gainfully employed workers. A negligible percentage of them are organized. One of the great tasks before the American labor movement is the organization of these exploited, underpaid workers.

—CY OGDEN.

MAKING LABOR HISTORY SAFE FOR LIBERALS

A Short History of the American Labor Movement, by Mary Beard. Vol. 5 of the Workers' Bookshelf. George H. Doran. \$30.

The American Federation of Labor has never been so eager to preserve the stolid and peaceful nature of its organization. Radical changes of any kind are notoriously foreign to the temperaments of its officials and their militant members of the labor movement has taken on really heroic proportions.

Mary Beard, wife and collaborator of Charles A. Beard, with the unconscious humor and penetration which is often characteristic of research scholars who make a virtue of being on the sidelines, provides the low-down for the conservative nature of the American Federation of Labor. Talking about that caricature of the American labor movement, the A. F. of L., at the time of the passing of Sam Gompers, she says:

"It was a giant machine which Gompers and his counselors bequeathed to the next directorate—a machine with a mind operating, American fashion, in such fields as BANKING, CREDIT, INSURANCE, INVESTMENTS, and economic research. Its notion of its manifest destiny was running close to that of the nation."

This is amazingly true, of course. That's probably the reason why the A. F. of L. hasn't time to organize the millions of organizationless workers in the United States. It is also the cause, no doubt, for its decision to "postpone" action on the organization of the automobile workers, after it had decided at its last convention in Detroit to do that job at once.

Steel, packing, metal, mine, lumber, textile, boot and shoe, telegraph and telephone, electric light and power—workers totalling over 25,000,000 could be organized if the A. F. of L. officials weren't so busy operating "American fashion, in such fields as banking, credit, insurance, and investments."

Mrs. Beard's little book, published by the Worker Educational Bureau, which has on many occasions received the official blessings of the A. F. of L. (also \$25,000 from the Carnegie Foundation), is in the same class as Selig Perlman's "History of Trade Unionism in the United States," and other bits of "research" aimed to prove that American workers are, have been, and probably will be "conservative" for many years to come. In fact, Perlman's job was so scholarly that he devoted the last chapter to a sneering attempt to prove that there can never be a joint movement on the part of the workers and farmers of the United States to free themselves from capitalism.

The purpose of this book is to prove to those who "sympathize" with the labor movement that its history isn't as bloody and violent as many good folks have been led to believe. The author's attitude toward the A. F. of L. is a fairly accurate reflection of her attitude toward the whole history of labor in the United States.

So eager is Mrs. Beard to impress upon the minds of her liberal readers that the American workers are fundamentally pure of heart and sweet of spirit that she even recites with evident approval the many instances where the official labor movement has avoided "entangling political alliances." She relates that "the A. F. of L. naturally sought to win from the public and employers sympathy for its policy of upholding labor standards. It therefore welcomed, in 1900, the formation of the National Civic Federation, an association of prominent business men, financiers and professional people. Labor leaders joined the organization with great enthusiasm."

Thus Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents and acting president of the National Civic Federation, now has the opportunity of battling for the interests of the American workers in joyous co-operation with John D. Rockefeller, etc.

The part of the A. F. of L. machine in supporting the late war is praised enthusiastically in this book intended for workers. "The loyal stand of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor was immediately appreciated." . . . How proud she is of the fact that "labor was a real factor in the shaping of policies of the nation." And what is more thrilling than "the rise of the Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, a former miner, to a positive influence in the cabinet."

In another portion of the book Mrs. Beard doesn't fail to mention that Wilson, the former miner, had the honor, through his subordinate, the Commissioner of Immigration, "to enforce the act of 1918," excluding undesirable aliens from the United States. "And in the autumn of 1919," she relates with matronly pride, the officers of the A. F. of L. made an attack on the Communists and other radicals in the labor movement, disclaiming on the part of organized labor any sympathy with revolutionary theories or activities."

Mrs. Beard has performed a genuine service for the FRIENDS of the labor movement.

—SENDER GARLIN.

THE SPECTRE OF WANT



When Capitalism is unable to care for the masses of the people, pro them with work and food, it will collapse.